

MORE QUIT THEMINES

STRIKERS ARE ENCOURAGED BY FIRST WEEK OF FIGHT.

Detailed Reports Indicate a Big Gain for United Mine Workers—Operators Are Resolute in the Determination Not to Yield.

The beginning of the second week of the strike showed a slight gain for the strikers. Official reports to the United Mine-workers indicate that in the whole anthracite field more than 90 per cent of the men are on strike. There is now a total of 130,000 of 142,000 men out. At least all of the men who have come out have joined the union and promised that they will not return to work until the operators have made a settlement in a conference with the representatives of the union. This is a new and important condition of the strike. When the first meeting, at which the demands of the miners were formulated, was held in Hazleton, less than 10 per cent of the men in the anthracite region were members of the union. When President Mitchell spoke in Jeddo not more than 50 per cent of the men were members of the union, and when he was leaving many of the women followed and jeered him. Now all but one colliery in the Jeddo district is closed down.

The greatest gains made by the strikers are in the section patrolled by the State troops, where the union had hitherto showed the greatest weakness. Practically every mine in the neighborhood of Shenandoah and Mahanoy City was in operation before the strike Friday. All are now closed, and the prospect of getting them open is very dim.



JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America.

Men long familiar with the anthracite region say that never before have they seen the mine owners so resolute in their determination not to yield on such as they now are. Rightly or wrongly, they contend that they are the victims of a conspiracy to put the anthracite region into the control of labor leaders who are foreign to the region and even to the State. In addition to this the mine owners say that conditions are so different in different portions of the anthracite region that to come to any general agreement on the lines proposed by the mine workers' union would be an impossibility. For these reasons the operators seem as adamant in their determination to have no dealing with Mr. Mitchell and his associates. So far as they are concerned, they say that if the leaders succeed in making the strike general, it will be a record-breaker for length unless the miners themselves give in.

In their review of the strike situation in the anthracite region the operators say: "The situation in the Wyoming

and Lackawanna valleys is unchanged. In the Shenandoah region, as soon as the operators are able to get the troops out of the district, a general resumption of operations is expected."

The United Mine Workers of the Wilkes-Barre district issued the following statement: "The eighth day of the strike shows the men in the Wyoming region to be more united than ever. All the mines in the district are idle, and three washeries which were in operation the greater part of last week are not now in operation. Our men are quiet and orderly and gaining accessions to their ranks every day. A new society of United Mine Workers was organized at Pittston. The men in that section are thoroughly organized now. The miners of Ashely are also well organized. On the whole the situation is very encouraging."

Sixteen thousand more mine operators are idle in what is known as the Mahanoy valley, which extends fourteen miles along Broad mountain. The action of the men is a surprise to the military and the mine owners. It was entirely unexpected for them, and has given renewed courage to the strike leaders. They declare that the mine workers around Shenandoah have gone out on a sympathy strike.

The authorities have received warning of impending trouble around Hazleton and desire to move some of the troops in that direction.

JOHN M. PALMER DEAD.

Amy of Heart Disease.

Gen. John M. Palmer, former Governor of Illinois and United States Senator, gold Democrat candidate for President in 1896, and one of the great generals in the Union army in the Civil War, died suddenly at his home in Springfield, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. During Monday evening Gen. Palmer was apparently in his usual health and spirits and was about town mingling with his old associates.

After returning home he complained of an intense shooting pain in the chest,



GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.

around the heart. The family physician was called and Gen. Palmer obtained some relief, but the pain continued the greater part of the night, and the doctor was called in several times. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning Gen. Palmer passed peacefully away.

John McCanley Palmer was born in Bagley Creek, Scott County, Ky., on Sept. 23, 1817. In 1832 he removed to Illinois and in 1839 settled in Carlinville. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and was delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1847. He was a member of the State Senate 1852-54, a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1856, a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1860 and a delegate to the peace convention in Washington, Feb. 4, 1861.

He was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers in April, 1861, accompanied Gen. John C. Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers in December of the same year. He was with Gen. John Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterward commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Mississippi. In November, 1862, he was with Gen. Grant's army in temporary command of a division. Subsequently he led a division at the battle of "Stone River," and for this gallantry there was promoted to major general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga and led the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, 1864.

From 1869 to 1873 he was Governor of Illinois. In 1891 he was elected United States Senator and served a full term.

The gold Democrats placed the name of Senator Palmer before the Indianapolis convention of 1896, and he was nominated on the first ballot for the Presidential office.

TO QUELL FILIPINOS.

Fleet Will Blockade Luzon in Effort to End Insurrection.

The Navy Department is strengthening the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station.

Admiral Schley's South American squadron, already small, will be still further depleted by the departure of the gunboat Wilmington from Montevideo in a few days. The Albany, now in the Mediterranean, will be ordered to go to China at once via the Suez Canal, and the gunboats Annapolis and the Vicksburg and the converted yacht Dorothoa will leave American waters as soon as they can be put in commission.

The fleet under Admiral Tenny will be still further augmented by the battleship Kentucky, which, with the other cruisers and gunboats now on the Asiatic station, will bring the strength of our naval force in Oriental waters up to a total of thirty-four vessels. This force is only exceeded by that of Great Britain. France, Germany, Japan, Russia and Austria all have smaller forces both as to number and strength, and should hostilities occur between the allies there is no danger that the United States will be overmatched at the outset.

This fleet is being assembled ostensibly for the protection of American interests in China and as a show of force to the other powers now involved in the Chinese imbroglio. But it is said in Washington that not all the vessels are to be stationed in Chinese waters. The real use for this fleet, it is claimed, will be to blockade Luzon during the coming winter campaign and assist in bringing the war in the Philippines to a close.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

Gen. Gobin says that he will not allow the miners to hold secret meetings.

In the Shenandoah neighborhood a large number of collieries have been abandoned. The funeral of the striker killed in the Shenandoah riot ended in an impressive spectacle.

Hungarian women tried to whip three coal and iron police near Hazleton, and a fight was narrowly averted.

Eugene Bramblett, representing the Southern Coal Company, of Parsons, Kan., is taking large gangs of miners West.

Joseph Begos, a Hungarian, at Wilkes-Barre, who was the first man arrested since the strike began, is accused of threatening to shoot a miner who refused to strike.

While a number of miners were gathering coal on the culm banks at Scranton one man cried, "The watchmen are coming!" A aged miner named Frank Mangin, in the excitement that followed, dropped dead of heart failure.

GREAT CEREAL YIELD.

FARMERS ARE TO REAP ENORMOUS GRAIN CROPS.

Estimates of the Harvest Indicate that This Season Will Closely Crowd Last Year's Unparalleled Record—Corn Is to Be the Leader.

Over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 500,000,000 bushels of oats and fully 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn will be the result of this season's harvesting of these cereal products in the United States. In this respect last year's unparalleled record is to be closely crowded. The Agricultural Department is now receiving reports from its agents from all over the country and will be able to give the exact figures next December. The above figures have been obtained by a Washington correspondent from a collection of estimates made by experts in various parts of the country.

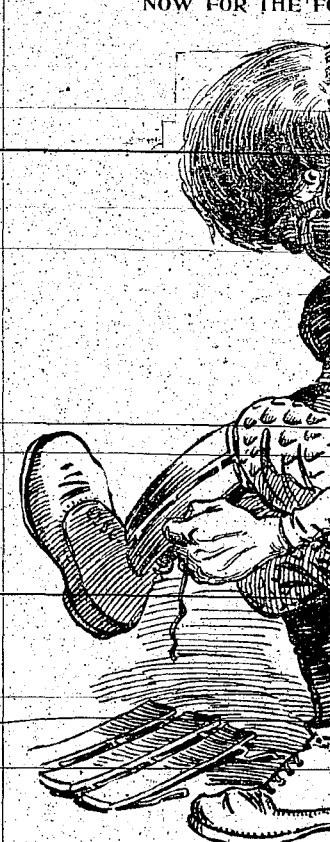
The wheat crop is naturally the center of most interest at this time. The highest estimate is 550,000,000 bushels, made by the Cincinnati Price Current on the 13th of September. The National Stockman also made a similar estimate on July 24. Bradstreet's estimate in July was 540,000,000 bushels. The lowest estimate yet made is that of O. Wood Davis in the Kansas City Journal last July.

Figures on Yield of Wheat.

Basing its figures on the government report for September, the Daily Trade Bulletin says the crop will foot up to 489,000,000 bushels. These are the most moderate of all the guesses so far made. The estimates made in September are, of course, the most likely to be correct. Most of these are based on one year or another, on the government report for the month. The figures follow:

Cincinnati Price Current	550,000,000
Snow's Forecast	510,000,000
Regina, Minn., Times	525,000,000
New York Produce Exchange	508,730,000
Daily Trade Bulletin	489,000,000
Baltimore Produce Exchange	517,350,000
Duluth Record	510,000,000

NOW FOR THE FOOT-BALL SEASON.



Average estimate . . . . . 515,155,571  
The crop of wheat last year, as shown by the official statistics in possession of the chief statistician of the Agricultural Department was 547,300,000 bushels. It is, therefore, quite plain that this year's fruitage in wheat is to be about as great as that of last season, which was heralded the world over as most remarkable.

Estimates of the Corn Crop.

As to corn, an immense yield for the year is forecasted. All the forecasts are close to the 2,000,000,000 point, so that it can be said that the total corn crop will certainly be as much as that. Last year's figures were slightly over that mark, being 2,078,000,000 bushels. The various estimates on corn follow, all being up to date:

Daily Trade Bulletin	1,998,000,000
N. Y. Produce Exchange	2,015,800,000
Snow	2,100,000,000
Cincinnati Price Current	2,050,000,000
Baltimore Produce Ex.	2,049,378,000

The average of these figures is so close to 2,000,000,000 bushels that exact figures need not be given.

There is a great demand for all cereals now and this is to continue or to increase from present indications. Wars and troubles in Asia and Africa and the necessity of European nations keeping large standing armies will have an influence to hold up prices, irrespective of natural causes and market vicissitudes, such as short yields in other countries.

The brunt of the yield in cereal products, of course, comes from the Western and Mississippi valley States, though New England always makes a fine showing. The people of the middle Western States probably are most affected by short crops in off seasons, just as they are benefited by such crops as this year's and last.

The capitol at Austin, Texas, has become infested with centipedes of great size. A few days ago one was seen in the Governor's private office and was killed. It measured 7 1/2 inches long and is the largest centipede ever seen in that part of Texas.

New York wholesale fruit dealers may organize to block the California prune trust.

The 2-year-old son of Joseph Fahs, St. Joseph, Mo., was stolen.

SECOND TEXAS STORM.

Cloudburst Devastates the Country and Drowns Many Persons.

Another disastrous storm swept over the State of Texas, adding sorrow to the already overburdened people, not yet recovered from the horrors of the awful Galveston peril. Loss of life and much damage to property is reported from the points where the storm raged. All Saturday night and Sunday the storm wreaked its vengeance, covering a wide area, and fears are expressed that when the details are learned they will reveal another disaster.

Towns in the valley of the Concho and Colorado rivers are flooded to a depth of twenty feet by the overflowing of the crooked streams in the locality, and the villagers, suddenly rendered homeless, are in retreat in the near-by hills and mountains. In the low country lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers the list of dead numbers thus far eighteen, besides a crop of Italian emigrants, which was swept away.

The storm disturbances, which have been manifest in West Texas for two days, past culminated Saturday evening in a heavy rain and a thunderstorm over a vast stretch of country from Sabinal, seventy-four miles west of San Antonio on the Southern Pacific, to and beyond Del Rio, still farther west and on the same railroad. In the valley of the Nueces river, and about twelve miles northwest of Uvalde the downpour was in the nature of a cloudburst, and the Nueces river at Uvalde rose twenty-five feet in two hours. The Sycamore, with its three 200-foot spans of Southern Pacific bridge, also rose to the bed of the bridge. Both structures trembled and cracked under the strain and were damaged. All vines went down in the flood, and the track was damaged in several places.

WILL RESUME WORK.

Steel Mills and Amalgamated Association Strike a Compromise.

Sixty thousand iron and steel mill men, who have been idle three months, will go back to work as a result of the signing of the yearly wage schedule agreement in Cincinnati. The officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers' association

sign the wage scale agreement for the ensuing year on July 1. The past year's condition of the iron market has been so unsettled that an agreement could not be reached as readily as usual. Five conferences have been held prior to the one just closed in Cincinnati, at New York, Detroit, Indianapolis and Youngstown, all without result.

The new wage scale is a compromise. Neither side got just what it asked for, but both are fairly well satisfied and eager to get back to business. The mills affected by the signing of the scale have been closed for three months.

WATCH IT GO UP.



CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. D. C. Greene, a missionary in Japan, says that the religious drift in Japan is toward pantheism.

The Bishop of Barcelona will soon publish a pastoral letter expressing his strong disapproval of bull fights.

Ira D. Sankey has been making a revival tour of Ireland and receptions in his honor have been frequent throughout the island.

The Open Air Workers' Association of America has made a success with an organized effort for open air services in New York this summer.

There is to be a great Roman Catholic pilgrimage from England to Rome in October, headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk.

The surprised choir is making its way in England into Unitarian churches. It is to be seen in a new church in Liverpool and in several other places. The congregations are somewhat terrified by the sight.

The Church of the Epiphany, for years a noted landmark of Philadelphia, located at Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, is to be torn down. The growth of the city has driven many of the old members of the church to other and more desirable sections of the city, while the value of the property for business purposes has increased from year to year. The property has been sold to a syndicate for \$1,000,000, and the church will be replaced by a modern business block. John Wanamaker represented the church corporation in the deal, and Anthony M. Kane acted for the syndicate.

NO SIGNS FOR THE DEAD.

Survivors of Galveston Disaster Too Much Stunned for Grief.

Nowhere save in the presence of some dread calamity is a field offered to study man as he really is, without pretense or subterfuge. Such is the consensus of opinion among those who rushed to Galveston when the news of the disaster first startled the world, and who have since remained in the charnel island amid the scenes of bitterness and grief, the ever-present odor of burning human flesh and the thousand and one terrors that were added to the gruesome situation as each succeeding day passed.

As soon as the danger from wind and water was over at Galveston and it became apparent that the thousands of dead were elements of greater danger than even the sweeping waves of the gulf, the festering and distorted masses of flesh that filled the streets and yards and floated about the bay were no longer regarded as the horror of the dead, but as threatening monsters that bespoke the approach of pestilence of all kinds—perhaps the deadly and dreaded yellow fever. With the energy that only the spirit of self-preservation could awaken the survivors fell upon the forms that created their annihilation and dragged them from their resting place to where they could most readily be disposed of. After a battle no matter how desperate or how heavy the loss there is always time to dig a trench as the last resting place of those who fell. Manifest as are the terrors of such a situation there is usually a champion to pronounce a few words over the grave. But in Galveston there was no time for prayers or hymns. The clergymen of the city were too busy themselves, heaving away at the mountains of wreckage and dragging forth bodies for the dead score or the funeral pyre to conduct religious services, for the survivors were in the grips of the dread and the preachers devoted their energy to helping the living.

Humanity may recoil at the thought of piling up corpses like so much cordwood and applying the torch to the oil-soaked mass, and certainly may rebel at the idea of dragging the unidentified dead to sea, but the practical element that brought about their destruction, but there was no such sentiment to be found in Galveston. It was the living arrayed against the dead—one or the other was doomed to annihilation.

At first the leading citizens, mingled with the more humble and the colored population, but as the situation improved the work fell to the poorest and most ignorant of the island.

Many are the stories that are told of fathers seeing their babies, only to find their own children buried beneath, crushed almost beyond recognition. Sightseers from the island managed to evade the guards and their appearance was the sign for them to be pressed into service at the revolting job. Then the residents of Galveston who for any reason sought to escape their full share of the ghastly work were forced by the same means and the use of weapons as a concluding argument grew apiece.

ROOSEVELT IN A MAD RUSH.

At Victor, Colo., He Is Made the Victim of a Hilarious Hoax.

Probably because he was the most prominent person in the party, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was the central point of attack by a mob of irresponsible ruffians, who started a riot just after the Governor had finished addressing a meeting in Armory Hall in Victor, Colo.

The trouble began with the arrival of the train carrying Gov. Roosevelt and his party, in which were Senator Wolcott, Sherman Bell, John Proctor Clark and several of his old Rough Riders. A trifling incident started the row. A drunken man came to the station when the train halted, waved a banner and cried out cheers for Bryan. Gov. Roosevelt paid no attention, nor was it resented by any of his party. But some one tore the banner from the woman's hands, arousing the anger of her husband, a big Hungarian miner. He marched up and down the street, shouting and daring everybody to fight.

Mentoring Gov. Roosevelt had proceeded to Armory Hall. The meeting there was not interrupted, although many townsfolk forced their way in. As Mr. Roosevelt left the hall a mob of 150 men, most of them influenced by drink, forced him to leave by force.

Some boys in the crowd began throwing missiles. A man tried to throw members of the party with a pole, or which was fastened a banner. Gov. Roosevelt shouted to his supporters to preserve law and order. Eggs and lemons were thrown. Democrats of Victor and Cripple Creek deplored the incident. No one in Gov. Roosevelt's immediate party was injured.

RUSSIA GRABS MANCHURIA.

Partition of China May Be Precipitated by Action of the Czar.

World comes from St. Petersburg that Russia has formally taken over all those regions of Manchuria occupied by Muscovite soldiers. A proclamation has been issued in which it is announced that the annexation is a punishment for the attack on Blagovestchensk. Hope is expressed that it will serve as a warning to the inhabitants to respect the power of Russia.

Grave doubts are expressed in diplomatic circles as to whether the action of Russia will not be regarded as a grab by the powers and lead to serious results. Indeed, many British statesmen fear that it will precipitate a general seizure by all nations, and that the partition of China actually begins.

The reasons given by the Czar for his action are considered flimsy. Ample, if not excessive, reprisals were made by the Cossacks for the attacks of the Chinese along the Amur River, and besides

the hostilities were but of a nature to warrant the annexing of a small portion of territory. It has been known all along that Russia has kept covetous eyes on Manchuria. She now seizes practically all that would accrue to her by a partition.

BURNED THEIR EYES OUT.

Details of Horrible Tortures by Chinese in Hunan Province.

An official communication coming through diplomatic channels has been brought to the attention of the State Department, giving information as to the conditions in the Yangtscheking valley, and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the Christian missionaries who escaped and who makes the report through the officials of the government now forwarding it to Washington.

In one case, it is stated, a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally, a red-hot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the man set on fire.

This and That.

Alex. Winton, Cleveland, has challenged W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for an automobile race.

Bond Swearing—A Missouri youth, with a record for drinking jails, was arrested in Chicago.

The trouble with the Indians on the Gila reservation has been adjusted by the capture of the ringleader.

Blind Wheaton, his mother and a child were probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, Bedford, Mass.

KILLED BY A TORNADO.

Marrietta, Minn., Scene of Death and Ruin.

A tornado struck Marrietta, Minn., at 6 o'clock Monday night, which resulted in the death of seven persons and the serious injury of at least four others. Marrietta is a place of 1,000 people, about ten miles west of Faribault on the Chicago Great Western Railway. The cyclone lifted a new brick building from its foundation and then dropped it again, killing all the occupants but one. Many other buildings were wrecked.

It had been raining hard all day and no one thought of a cyclone, but suddenly a heavy cloud as green as grass appeared and in three minutes the storm was upon the town. The gust seemed to drop from the heavens, striking two small barns, carrying



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## HEAD IN A PACKAGE.

GREWSOME TAKEN SENT TO A CHICAGO BANK OFFICIAL.

Detective Sent to Honduras in Search of a Defaulter Comes to Horrifying End—End of September Brings About Brighter Outlook for Business.

The sight of the head of a private detective received and unwrapped by a Chicago bank official is said to be the cause of the latter's absence from his office. The head of the head is still a mystery and none of the local bankers would admit that their institution had been the recipient of the grewsome article. Despite their denials the story found credence among the details. Several are familiar with the details. Several years ago, so the story runs, a bank clerk defaulted with \$8,000. He fled to South America and there he is said to have been the victim of a kidnapping. The bank officials learned of his whereabouts and sent a private detective after him, with instructions to secure him at all hazards. Later the detective wrote that he had determined to kidnap the man. After this letter there was a long silence. While the bankers were confidently expecting word that the man had been captured the package containing the detective's head was received.

## BETTER INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Little of Significance to Be Extracted from Price Movement.

Businessmen say "The month of September closes with a rather better outlook in the industrial world than was apparent a week or ten days ago. But little of significance is to be extracted from the movement of prices. Wheat has been somewhat irregular and prices shift listlessly. Corn, though inactive, showed strength, particularly on small supplies of spot. Spot cotton is up on the week, but the general market has fluctuated nervously. A satisfactory activity in distributive trade, checked to some extent in certain localities by unseasonable weather and in others by a tendency to curtail operations, is disclosed by telegraphic advices. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,242,810 bushels, against 3,535,857 last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,456,171 bushels, against 2,134,205 last week.

## Murray Bay Quarantined.

Many members of the large American colony at Murray Bay, the fashionable watering place of the lower St. Lawrence, are in a sorry predicament, being quarantined for scarletina in their families and unable to leave for home. The disease first declared itself in the household of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

## Fatal Wreck at Durand, Mich.

A fast freight train crashed into a switch engine on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad at Durand, Mich., killing Engineer Thomas Hamilton of Detroit and Fireman John Linden of Omaha. Twenty-four loaded cars were burned and both engines were demolished.

## Gas Ends His Life.

W. T. Casgrain, a civil engineer, who was for fifteen years in the employ of the United States government, committed suicide in a room at the La Vita Hotel, No. 211, Dearborn avenue, Chicago. Casgrain lived happily with his wife and two children and was supposed to be in comfortable circumstances financially.

## Contests on the Diamond.

The standings of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

Club	Wins	Losses	Percentage
Brooklyn	74	57	.565
Pittsburgh	74	57	.565
Philadelphia	69	60	.532
Boston	64	63	.504

## Cousin of Gen. Grant Dead.

Capt. Frederick Dent Sharp, U. S. A., retired, cousin of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, died at Kansas City, Mo., of pneumonia, taken to relieve pain. Capt. Sharp was totally blind and it is supposed he was unable to properly gauge the quantity of the drug.

## Priest Grabs the Robber.

Father Fitzpatrick, pastor of the Holy Family Church at Omaha, had a desperate battle with a burglar in the church, but finally won his fight and notified the police. At the station the man gave the name of James Wilson and said he was from Helena, Mont.

## Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. R. C. Pickett was burned to death at her home in Minneapolis. A lamp she carried exploded while she was in the bathroom and despite the desperate efforts of her husband to rescue her she was burned to death before his eyes.

## Big Dry Goods Store Burns.

The dry goods store called La Valencina, which is situated on the Plaza, opposite the cathedral in Mexico City, was burned. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

## Russian Acts in China.

The Russian minister and troops have been withdrawn from Pekin. The action is taken to be a protest against the aims of Germany.

## New Premier for Quebec.

S. N. Parent has accepted the premiership of Quebec, to succeed the late Premier Marchand.

## Indian Chief Five Years Old.

As a result of the murder of Chief Charley on the Lac du Flambeau reservation, Wisconsin, the dead man's son, Negamig, aged five years, has been proclaimed chief of the Chipewags. Cause, the murderer, had a narrow escape after the murder from infuriated Indians.

## Picnics Hurt in Collision.

Four firemen were injured, one fatally, in a collision at Ashland avenue and Fifty-third street, Chicago, engine company No. 49 being run into by an electric car.

## Locomotive Blown Up.

Freight engine No. 223 on the southern division of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, in charge of Engineer Padgett, of Chicago, and Fireman Rains, of West Frankfort, Ill., blew up near Johnson City, killing both engineer and fireman.

## Burglars Make a Rich Hunt.

Burglars recently entered the residence of Dr. Wrede in Berlin and secured 20,000 marks in cash and securities to the value of 3,000,000 marks. Within a day the police had recovered all the stolen property except 15,000 marks' worth.

## TURNED ADRIFT BY BRITISH.

Man Who Helped the Boers in Penalties, Though Heir to \$100,000.

The heir to \$100,000, a soldier who fought at Spion Kop in the Boer struggle for liberty, hunger and ignorance of American customs and the English language, is in Denver and says he is the victim of a remarkable scheme of the British government to dispose of its prisoners of war. Thomas Fige, a 19-year-old Hollander, reached Denver with \$20, but had been there only ten days when he was robbed. Since then he has wandered about looking for work. Though a fortune awaits him in Holland, he says he is anxious to do any manual labor to earn a living. He and twenty other Boer prisoners, according to Fige's story, were brought to the United States in January from Delagoa bay in the hold of a dirty vessel, and each with \$20 was landed in New York and told to shift for himself. Fige's home is in Haarlem, near Amsterdam, in Holland, he says. His father, John Fige, died several years ago, leaving a fortune and two daughters worth \$100,000 each. Some of Fige's countrymen living in Denver know his family well, and are convinced after investigation that his story is true.

## MICHIGAN LAW DECLARED VOID.

Supreme Court Says Foreign Commission Men Need Not Get License.

The opinion of the Michigan Supreme Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the law of last legislature, which required commission merchants to take out licenses and give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 as preliminaries to doing business in Michigan and which was of so much concern to fruit dealers in Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere, was handed down yesterday. The court, by unanimous agreement, held the law void, declaring it to be class legislation and an unjustifiable interference with the right of citizens to carry on legitimate business.

## LIGHTNING CUTS A CAPER.

Exploding Bolt Knocks Over South Dakota Farmer and His Cow.

Lightning has been cutting queer capers near E. S. D. Daniel Kelly, of that town says that while he was milking a cow in an open shed one morning a bolt of lightning descended, exploding about fifteen feet from him. The explosion took place about a foot from the ground and sounded like a giant firecracker. He and the cow were both knocked over, the cow being completely over him. An examination of the ground where the bolt struck revealed no disturbance of the surface.

## ASSUMES HIS WIFE'S NAME.

His Own Is Not Euphonious and His Spouse's Brings a Fortune.

Harry A. Stanley of East St. Louis, by a decree of court a few days ago, has been permitted to assume his wife's family name of Haines. There are two reasons assigned by the friends of the couple for the desire to change their name. One is that Stanley was not euphonious enough to suit their tastes. The other is to the effect that the change involves an estate which the woman will inherit. The change always retains the name Haines.

## Money for Oberlin College.

President Barrows of Oberlin, Ohio, College announced the receipt of \$5,000 from Mrs. A. C. Bartlett of Chicago as a memorial to her son Frank, who died last week of typhoid fever. Helen C. Bartlett of Boston, to be known as the Andrews scholarship, and \$2,000 from James B. Dill of New York for a new football park.

## Miners Need Not Address.

The strike of the miners at the Independence mine, Denver, Colo., over the attempt to enforce the rule requiring them to strip off all their clothing in the presence of a watchman before quitting work terminated in favor of the miners. It was settled that there should be no change of clothing than at present.

## Dies of Brass Poisoning.

Alexander De Forester died at the hospital at Williamsport, Pa., from an unusual malady, being a victim of brass poisoning. His system had been so impregnated with the poison that his teeth had become oxidized and the sweat, as it oozed from his pores, was greenish in color.

## Nebraska Candidate Voted on Iowa.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLaughlin in Clinton, Iowa, George P. Saxe, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of Nebraska, and Miss Julia McLaughlin were united in marriage.

## De Campos Is Dead.

Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos is dead at Zaraz, near San Sebastian, Spain. For thirty years, as soldier and statesman, Marshal Campos has been the mainstay and preserver of the Castilian government.

## Sacrificed Life for a Dog.

Mrs. George Barker of St. Louis sacrificed her life while trying to save her pet terrier dog from destruction under a street car. The dog escaped unhurt without her assistance, but the woman was knocked down and fatally injured.

## Falls One Thousand Feet.

While Capt. Bryan "Bent" with Welsh Brothers circus, was making an ascension at Ephrata, Pa., his balloon burst at a height of about 1,000 feet. The aeronaut fell to the ground, but was not seriously hurt.

## Would Raise Perry's Ship.

Congressman at Large Democrat, of Erie, Pa., is framing a bill asking Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of raising the Niagara, Commodore Perry's flagship. The ship is lying in Erie Bay in twenty feet of water.

## Won't Accept a Decrease.

Two hundred men employed by the Page Boiler Company went out on strike at Norwich, Conn., when informed that a voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages, which was granted in April of this year, no longer could be paid.

## Killed in a Tornado.

The village of Morrisport, Minn., was visited by a tornado Monday afternoon. Besides destroying several buildings eight persons were killed. The storm came without warning.

## Oceanic Breaks a Propeller.

With one blade of her port propeller gone, the White Star steamship Oceanic reached New York, six days three hours and fifty-six minutes out from Queens-town.

## Native Flax Prospectors.

J. Lorey, R. Springfield and D. Robertson, on the island of Batan, one of the Philippine group, were ambushed by 200 natives and cut to pieces by spears before they gave up.

## Ticket Agent Held Up.

Two men held up the Hayne avenue ticket agent of the Metropolitan Elevated Road, and took \$10, all the cash in the station.

## Poisoned Guilty of Murder.

At Raton, N. M., Mendez Rodriguez was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Anna Marin Duran at

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Held in Washington that Germany and Other Powers Will Effect the Dismemberment of the Celestial Empire—Trade Rights to Be Guaranteed.

Washington correspondence.

While strenuously endeavoring to prevent the dismemberment of China, which now seems the only outcome of the existing condition of affairs, the United States is prepared to exact guarantees from the powers acquiring territory that the trade rights of this country shall continue to be respected. When China will be placed itself under the tutelage of the United States, and were there in control four or five strong men with whom the United States could treat rather than Prince Tuan and other reactionaries, it is the belief in Washington that the Chinese territorial integrity could be maintained. But the Chinese Emperor is a weakling, while the Empress Dowager, a hater of the foreigner, is surrounded by men whose lives depend upon keeping her eyes closed to the true situation.

A fact known to foreign powers is that the United States will not go to the extent of war in preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire, and there is reason to believe that at least one power has sounded the State Department in this respect, obtaining the answer expected. That power would have preferred the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but failing to obtain that, it would accept the status of the Philippines.

The United States has tried to maintain peace without surrendering any of its rights. In carrying out its original policy it has been instructed by Congress to withdraw its forces from Pekin, leaving only a legation guard to protect the American minister and American property.

The other provides protection against a twofold danger, as Gen. Chaffee's retirement not only would take us out of the military model at Pekin, but would alter the status of the troops left behind. As a legation guard the force still in Pekin would be amenable to the order of no one but its own officers and Minister Cramer—a fact of some importance to a nation which wants no war with China and is still less willing to have its soldiers engaged in fighting under foreign leaders for the sole purpose of carrying out foreign policy.

There is no question in the minds of well-informed diplomats in Washington that Germany is the power that will precipitate dismemberment if it can be accomplished. All the developments which have indicated that Germany is leading up to such an end, Emperor William, after having informed the world as to the revenge he meant to exact from China, has stipulated that prior to entering into negotiations with the Chinese government the authors of the anti-foreign measures must be surrendered. On this proposition he has received support from Great Britain and the United States and at most a dubious assent from the three other powers most concerned. He now has two alternatives—to go ahead in accordance with his own program, with the doubtful acquiescence of such powers as may induce him to do so, or to come down from his former position and alter the terms on which he will talk peace.

The powers are a unit in demanding punishment for the instigators of the Boxer outrages, and the present incident of the German ultimatum ought not to prevent the execution of this single common purpose.

## Russia Rewarded in Any Event.

Russia is nursing the Chinese as their friends, and she is not likely to be fully satisfied Russia will expect reward, and the reward will be in the shape of territorial concessions.

Great Britain has shown the territory it covets by occupying Shanghai, the key to the Yangtze Kiang valley, which is to India. These powers, which dislike to have Great Britain establish herself in the region, and Germany and France have announced their opposition by landing troops at Shanghai. Japan stands ready to occupy the province of Fukien, and France is willing to extend its boundaries in southern China to the border of the province of Yunnan.

It is stated by authority that the United States will not under any consideration acquire Chinese territory. What will be sought by treaty with the powers when partition comes is the future protection of American trade rights. There is no doubt to believe that Minister Wu understands the serious nature of the international situation growing out of the attitude of Germany and the appointment of Prince Tuan as grand secretary and president of the privy council and other reactionaries to responsible positions. He also understands the willingness of the United States to render the imperial government its best assistance if it will in return aid the United States by removing Tuan and in restoring peace and order throughout the empire.

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Japan	273	22,000	348	570
United States	151	6,427	17	1,230

Foreign troops en route to China:

Country	Men	Guns
France	10,000	84
Germany	10,000	84
Russia	10,000	84
Germany	10,000	84

Chinese troops en route to China:

Country	Men	Guns
China	15,000	84

A London cable says it is growing more and more evident that Russia and Germany are working together in China.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Pekin.

Instructions have been sent to Maj. Gen. Chaffee not to agree to any solution of the Pekin situation which does not safeguard the native Christians there under the protection of American missions.

A cable from Pekin says the murder of the German minister, Baron Von Kottler, really saved the lives of the foreigners, for about that time the latter had agreed to accept a Chinese escort to Tientsin, in which event they would have been massacred.

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## THE POWER OF LOVE.

As far as any the heavens from the earth  
Is your own world from mine;  
The world which you adorn by right of  
birth,  
By right of beauty, womanhood and  
world,  
In which your talents shine;  
Wherein you nobly won what you've ac-  
quired,  
And now, as ne'er before,  
Are loved by young and old, sought for,  
admired,  
Welcomed at every door.

And yet you tell me that you did not  
know  
The love that fills my heart—  
The love for you I ever strive to show  
From my own puny world so far below—  
From yours so far apart;  
That were it not for this you could not  
be.

To others what you are,  
That you are so from what you are to  
me;  
From my true love and care.

Such is the power of love, that like the  
rays  
Of summer's golden sun  
Illumines our two worlds through all the  
days.  
And though our lives may follow parted  
ways,  
Still keeps our hearts as one.  
One heart in duty, sacrifice and love,  
One heart in truth and right,  
Till in the happiness that lies above  
Our two worlds shall unite.  
—Boston Transcript.

## Saved by Her Voice.

It was springtime and noonday in  
England, and the soft breath of the  
year seemed laden with fragrant  
promises of bloom and color, while over  
the woods was stealing a fairylike man-  
tle of green.

On such a day, and in such a scene as  
this, Evangeline Rohan felt as though  
the world should hold nothing of strife  
or pain or ugliness; indeed, the particu-  
lar world in which she moved, and  
breathed and had her being, held little  
but the surface knowledge that such  
things existed, for fate had favored  
Evangeline, and not content with be-  
stowing on her beauty of person and  
mind, had dowered her with the great  
gift of song in its divine perfection.

Now she sauntered down the wind-  
ing pathway, that led from her castle  
terrace to a copse beneath.  
A man followed her with hesitating  
steps, as though he feared a repulse if  
he presented himself too suddenly, took  
courage to approach when the trees  
veiled them from the castle windows,  
and, though she made him welcome by  
neither word nor sign, walked at her  
side until the whim seized her to seat  
herself on a bank and search for the  
desultory flowers that were beginning  
to peep here and there.

It was at this moment that a visitor  
who had driven up to the castle in a  
dogcart descended and asked for Miss  
Rohan.

"I am afraid she is unable to see any-  
one this morning," said the butler, "she  
is resting for to-night."

Dr. Harrowden knelt his brows in per-  
plexity. He remembered that the sing-  
er had generously offered to throw open  
her castle to the public on that night  
and to give the first entertainment in  
her new theater for the benefit of a  
fund for wounded soldiers.

All the country were clamoring for  
tickets. Fabulous prices had been paid  
even for standing room, and report said  
the diva, having spared to refuse no ex-  
pense to thank the occasion a success,  
was about to collapse herself in a new  
act, specially written and composed  
for her, in an operatic adaptation of  
"Othello."

"The matter is a very urgent one,"  
said Dr. Harrowden, after a pause. "I  
have a request to make of Miss Rohan  
that can only be made personally. If  
you will risk her displeasure and allow  
me to make my way to her I will take  
all the blame. I may say it is a ques-  
tion almost of life and death."

The man who knew Dr. Harrowden  
as one whose reputation, even in a vil-  
lage, carried weight to his words,  
yielded, and, telling him that made-  
moiselle had taken the path toward the  
copse, led him through the conserva-  
tory and directed him to the shortest  
way.

He came so suddenly upon the little  
clearing where Evangeline was, that  
neither she nor her companion per-  
ceived him. She was standing up, a  
singular look on her beautiful face,  
which was bereft of its usual color, and  
both her hands were outstretched be-  
fore her as though to ward off some-  
thing that she dreaded, and that yet  
fascinated.

His face, pink-eyed, brown-skinned  
one, with glowing in his manner in-  
tensity that marred his handsomeness,  
must have worn a threatening expres-  
sion, for she recoiled with a little cry  
of alarm, and, pointing, saw Dr. Har-  
rowden as he stepped toward her.

"Ah, doctor!" she said, a little shak-  
ing, but smiling. "It is a long time since  
I have seen you, which speaks well for  
my health, though not for my hospi-  
tality. But you are coming to-night, I  
hope?"

"You have asked me to the castle  
most kindly," he answered quietly, "but  
I am a busy man, as you know, made-  
moiselle, and have to deny myself many  
pleasures. I have ventured to intrude  
on you, for which you must please lay  
the blame solely on me, because I have  
a little patient down there in the vil-  
lage, whose recovery seems to depend  
entirely on you."

"On me?"  
"My patient is a little child who has  
been at death's door through fever, and  
whose one desire, night and day, has  
been to hear you sing. We thought if  
a delicious, fancy that would pass, but it  
seems that, like she was well, she was  
to have come up to the castle one day  
when you sang to the villagers, and  
that she lost her chance through this  
illness. She never and weeps alternately  
and will not sleep, begging always  
to be taken to you so that she might  
ask you to sing one little song to her."

"Where is she? Take me to her, doc-  
tor, and I will sing to her at once."

Half an hour later, with all her soul  
in her exquisite voice, she was stand-  
ing in the cottage singing a song of life  
and love to the bewildered villagers,  
while the sick child, propped up by pil-  
lows to hear the despair of her heart,

## STYLISH GOWNS FOR FASHION'S LEADERS.



Country-house toiler of gray etamine.  
The skirt is made with plaits of vari-  
ous widths, the material being cut away  
to form open work embroidery between  
the plaits.

Walking dress in covert coating.  
Close-fitting skirt flowing out from  
plaits at the hem and trimmed with  
three bands of fancy silk stitched with  
white.

cried out that it was an angel who had  
come in answer to her prayers.  
It was midnight, twelve hours since  
Eva had charmed away the shadow of  
death from the village home, and she  
was holding a great assembly hushed  
and spellbound, while her voice, no  
longer softened and subdued, rang with  
all its glorious power through the large  
opera hall which she had lately added  
to her castle.

It was the moment of her crowning  
triumph, the moment when Desdemona,  
realizing to the full her danger, and the  
indefinite purpose of Othello, trans-  
formed by jealousy into a murderer,  
ceased to plead for her life, and in-  
stead, proudly and passionately de-  
clared her innocence.

Count Desnos, the Italian singer, who  
had already won universal applause for  
his wonderful rendering of "Othello,"  
faced her, the madness of rage that was  
consumming him portrayed vividly in  
every feature of his face, in every  
movement of his tense, nervous fingers.

There was silence, intense, dead si-  
lence for an instant as Eva's last note  
died away and then, as she covered her  
eyes with her hands, the Count, with  
one swift step, was at her side, press-  
ing with ruthless hands the cushion on  
her upturned face, and the curtain be-  
gan slowly to descend on the death  
scene.

An electric thrill ran through the  
audience, the horror and despair of the  
tragedy before them seemed suddenly  
real and tangible; the scream, strangled  
in its birth, came from the beauti-  
ful singer seemed an appeal to them for  
help; and then an amazing thing oc-  
curred.

In the excitement of the scene no one  
had noticed the sudden arrival in the  
hall of Dr. Harrowden, who, pale and  
breathless, stood watching the descent  
of the curtain, until, apparently over-  
powered by impulse, he ran up the hall,  
leaped up to the stage, and, springing  
across the footlights, threw himself  
upon the Count.

In the desperate struggle that ensued,  
momentary as it was, before the paraly-  
zed onlookers rushed to separate the  
combatants, no one noticed that Eva  
herself had not moved, and lay still  
under the cushions.

There was the flash of a knife, an ex-  
clamation from Dr. Harrowden, and  
then, as he dropped, stabbed in the  
shoulder, a dozen hands were on the  
Count, and, though he fought with the  
limitless strength of a madman, he was  
overpowered at last by numbers, and  
carried off the stage, bound and help-  
less.

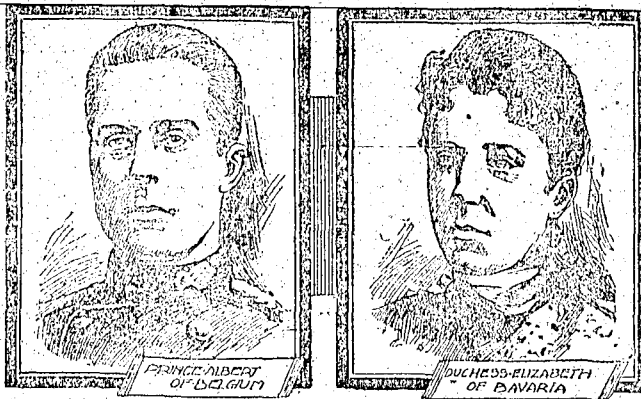
Dr. Harrowden, whose faintness was  
only temporary, had risen already, and,  
disregarding the help offered him, hur-  
ried to the couch and raised the Cush-  
ions.

Eva lay there insensible, with the  
marks on her white neck where the  
Count's fingers had gone near to suffo-  
cating her.

Dr. Harrowden bent and laid his ear  
to her lips and heart.  
"She is not dead," he said briefly.  
"Carry her to her room. I will attend  
to her."

Wondering exclamations broke out on  
all sides. What had happened? Had  
the Count really attempted Eva's life?  
How had the doctor been aware of her  
danger? And a thousand other ques-  
tions and surmises. Later, when Eva,  
very weak and ill, had recovered con-  
sciousness, she told the story of the  
Count's strange, wild love for her, an  
infatuation which had ended when she  
first met him in the Opera House at  
Milan, of her inability to shake off the  
influence which he exercised over her,  
in spite of her dread and dislike of him,  
of his appearance at the castle when  
she was arranging the cast of "Othello,"  
and imperious demand to be allow-

## HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE AND HIS FIANCEE.



There has been quite an epidemic of royal engagements on the continent, the latest to be announced being that of the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria to Prince Albert of Belgium, the heir of the King of the Belgians. Prince Albert is the second son of the Count of Flanders, the younger brother of King Leopold II. As that monarch's only son and the count's first-born, Prince Albert is the heir to the Belgian throne. The duchess, who has been brought up in a family where simplicity of taste is hereditary, is young, charming, and not ambitious, aspiring, it is said, only to become a happy and beloved wife. As she is making quite a love match, there is every reason to believe and hope that her ambition will be gratified.

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Lumbering in Upper Peninsula—"Diploma Mill" Product Practicing in the State-Saved from Vicious Bull-Part of Pictured Rocks Falls Down.

There is a great amount of new work in sight this fall in Alger County and throughout the upper peninsula. The demand for labor is much greater than a year ago. Another change that has taken place within a short time that is of interest to woodsmen is the advance in wages paid in the woods in upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Through an understanding among the lumbermen some time since wages in the woods were cut to \$18 and \$22, but in order to get men the lumbermen have now raised the scale to \$20 for men to do general work where they will stay in camp for at least a month, and \$26 a month in other cases. The prospect through the lumbering regions are exceedingly bright for the coming winter and the estimate of timber to be taken out is as large, if not larger, than that of last season.

### Hogus Doctor Is Punished.

The State health authorities are greatly encouraged by the conviction of one of the so-called "hogus" doctors with which Michigan has abounded during the past few years as the result of the work of diploma mills. This is the first conviction under the medical registration law enacted by the last Legislature, previous attempts to punish violators having failed. The conviction referred to was had in Berrien County, where at least twenty of these graduates are practicing. Five times that number are said to be located in Wayne County, and an idea of their qualifications may be gained from the fact that the individual convicted resigned from his position as a brakeman on a freight train to engage in practice.

### Pinky Wife Saves Husband.

The heroism of a wife who could handle a gun undoubtedly saved the life of Benjamin Bakwright, a Moorland township farmer. Bakwright was attacked by a vicious bull and thrown to the ground. He kept the brute off with the aid of a "poke," meanwhile calling lustily for help. His wife came to the rescue, and, taking the animal by the head, she shot it in the neck, and it fell dead. The woman did as directed, and her aim was true, the first shot driving the infuriated beast away. Bakwright's shoulder was dislocated, and he lay badly torn and he was frightfully cut up and bruised.

### Collapse of Grand Port.

Word has been received that the Grand Port at Pictured Rocks collapsed during a recent heavy rain, and a great section of the coast was left a desolate waste. The Grand Port was the most remarkable natural wonder on the south shore of Lake Superior. Its height was 100 feet and its breadth 170 feet on the water side, while the cliff on which it was cut extended for thirty feet above the arch. The huge cave to which it gave access has often received large excursion boats.

### Attempts to Wreck Train.

For several days tramps have found obstructions on the Chicago and Northern road between Tecumseh and Tipton, near the latter station. Ties have been piled upon the tracks and big stones rolled over the rails. Wrecks have been averted only by the utmost diligence. A watch was kept and James Hamill was seen to place a heavy log upon the track. He lived in the Chicago town, and was regarded as a demagogue to an extent that makes him irresponsible.

### Shot While Parting Foes.

At St. Joseph Richard Sawyer was shot and dangerously wounded while acting as peacekeeper in a quarrel in which a friend of his was the victim. The fight occurred in the village of Chicago, and the bullet caused a partial paralysis of Sawyer's left leg.

### State News in Brief.

The Ottawa and West Kent fair will be held at Berlin Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
A large summer hotel is to be built at Ontonagon in time for next season's resort business.

Thieves broke into the postoffice at Chassery and stole \$175 in cash and \$100 in stamps.

Apples are plentiful in the orchards around Crossville that they are rotting in heaps on the ground.

John Barker, a 70-year-old farmer of Harrisville township, was gored by a bull while leading it to water. A gash nine inches long was torn in his leg and he received severe injuries about the body.

An unknown young man, aged about 20 years, was found hanging between the baggage and mail car on train No. 3, Chicago and Grand Trunk, west bound at Vicksburg, being pinioned by the restibules.

The homesteaders in the copper country know a good thing when they see it, and have organized a homesteaders' road association, the purpose of which is to raise money and build good roads in the vicinity.

Ann Arbor Council has reduced city water rates from \$20 to \$14.50 per year, and the city council will make a big saving in the reduction. The question of municipal ownership was not raised in the Council.

The closing of the Lake Shore Railroad shops at Adrian is a worse thing for the city than was at first thought. Forty or fifty of the men employed in the shops have been offered similar positions at the new shops at Air Line Junction, and will remove their families.

Captain Theodore Long of the schooner "Lissa" was killed at East Jordan, Michigan, on Monday last. He was killed in a fight with a bear. It is feared that he has fallen into the lake and drowned.

While assisting to inflate a hot air balloon at West Branch preparatory to an ascension, Paul Krumholz was seriously injured. He was inside of the balloon when it suddenly burst into flames.

Grand Rapids is hopeful of securing a plant for the manufacture of ornamental steel cylinders which is to be located in some western Michigan city. It will give employment to fifty men the year round.

Kalamazoo city "dads" have again gotten after the saloons and have added an amendment to the saloon ordinance prohibiting gambling and the maintaining of stalls.

Two new engines of the model type have been added to the equipment of the Detroit and Mackinac.

George Shane of Vernon carried a bag of wheat weighing 138 pounds a distance of two miles, on a wagon.

Crosswell's business men have donated a large sum of money for the purpose of improving the highways in that locality.

The Ankerl Lumber Co. of Merrill, Wis., have purchased the lumber and coal yard of A. Barwell & Son of Carosville.

Edwin S. Bates, formerly chief of police of Lansing, was arraigned on a charge of forging a mortgage and pleading guilty.

Temperance folks are circulating petitions in Hillsdale County, asking for the submission of the question of local option to the voters next spring.

Applegate now boasts of a banking institution. It will be known as the Applegate Bank of Noble, Elliott & Co., with Miss Jessie Elliott as cashier.

The body of Mrs. Dan Way, who with her husband was drowned in Lake Michigan a year ago, has been found. The remains were taken to Alden for interment.

The residents of Hurontown are moving for incorporation as a village. The place contains about 1,500 people, and is located on the high hill immediately south of Houghton.

A. S. Clark of Deckerville made a record for himself the other day by shooting at a flock of blackbirds with both barrels of a shotgun and killing forty-two birds in the one shot.

Gov. Pingree has paroled from the State house of correction at Ionia John McDeville, sent from Kent County April, 1899, for four years for assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

Sugar beet growers in the northern part of the State have been very successful this season. The high price of sugar will help the manufacturers and more sugar factories may be expected.

Fred Miller of Miner Lake shot himself as the result of a quarrel with a young lady with whom he had been keeping company. The bullet failed to reach a vital part and Miller will recover.

The name of W. Smith Seaver of Highland Station as the only one presented at the recent Oakland district Democratic representative convention at Holly and he was nominated by acclamation.

At Baginett B. D. Black attempted to light a gasoline stove in the rear of his drug store when the escaping gas ignited and caused a serious conflagration, burning Black's face, neck, arms and hand very seriously.

A high boom which it is thought came from one of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Chicago, which was wrecked off South Haven five years ago, was found on the beach near Deerlick creek by Harry Berge.

The Kalamazoo Valley Electric Co. has begun work at Marshall on the electric road it proposes to build across the State. The people of Turner have asked that a free delivery route be established in their neighborhood.

Deputy State Game and Fish Warden W. A. Palmer of Buchanan arrested five St. Joseph County men for shooting quail out of season. The arrested men pleaded guilty before Justice Van Horn of Three Rivers and were fined \$65.

Durand is the place to go for quick service. A fellow stole a razor from one of the local barber shops at 6:30 o'clock the other morning. One hour and fifteen minutes later he was on the way to the county jail to serve a fifteen days' sentence.

Dr. W. P. Morgan, who has a farm about four miles west of Saginaw on the Tittabawassee river, has for some years devoted much time and money to raising Angora goats, and he has 175 animals, said to be the largest and best flock in the country.

It is probable that Bonulus will have another industry soon. A deal having been practically closed by a Detroit company for the purchase of some idle factory buildings in the village, with the intent of using them for the manufacture of oilcloth and window shades.

Cy Anderson, a farmer from near Chant, has brought a team of horses, and while standing in the street holding the animals was jerked from his feet, his face striking the pavement with such force as to cause concussion of the brain and render him unconscious. He died.

A severe cutting affair occurred in a saloon at Gile between two factions of Italians, called the north and south clans. The cause of the trouble was about the killing of the King of Italy. The south clan was opposed to the murder and the north in sympathy with the anarchists.

Peter Alfieri's left shoulder was cut twice to fourteen inches, while five others were twenty stitches, while five others were twenty stitches. A number of arrests occurred, and the offenders will be severely dealt with.

In a row in the Polack quarters in Jackson Frank Gowaski, aged 17 years, and his brother, Stephen, aged 19 years, were shot and seriously wounded by John Mallack, aged 45 years. Mallack is a fatherly looking man and his brother, who became involved in an altercation with a neighbor of Mallack's, in which Mallack finally took a hand. He appeared at the door of his home with a shotgun and threatened to shoot. The Gowaski boys began to hammer him, and dropping the gun Mallack seized a cane and made for Stephen Gowaski, striking him in the chest with the cane. The father caught the cane from Mallack and began beating him over the head. Mallack broke away and picking up his gun he fired at the two boys, who stood close together. The single charge struck Frank in the face and Steve in the left arm and side. It is hoped both will recover. Mallack made no attempt to escape and was arrested.

Capt. J. Sammes, aged about 50, was killed in a shaft of the Norrie mine at Ironwood. He tried to kick open a trap door, and lost his balance, falling backwards down the shaft. He leaves a widow and large family.

The cargo of pig iron has been removed from the schooner Richards, which was sunk by collision in the Canadian channel opposite Detroit, to warehouses in Walkerville by order of the Canadian government. This iron will be held by the Canadian government, it is said, until the underwriters remove the wreck from the channel.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Oct. 7 is from Luke 14:1-14, and its subject is "Jesus Dining with a Pharisee." Golden text: "Whoever exalted himself shall be abased; and he that humbled himself shall be exalted."—Luke 14:11. After the discourse on watchfulness, which closed the last quarter, Jesus taught in the synagogues, healed a woman on a Sabbath, and traveled toward Jerusalem, preaching in the cities and villages. Pharisees from Jerusalem came to him (Luke 13:31) warning him that Herod was threatening his life. He sent back by way of reply, "Go and say to that fox, Behold, I cast out devils and perform cures to-day and to-morrow and the day following; for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem." A bitter lament for Jerusalem the faithless followed these words. Then followed the dinner at a Pharisee's house described in the lesson.

Explanatory.  
"He went into the house of one of the rulers of the chief Pharisee to eat bread on the Sabbath day." It may surprise some students to note that Sabbath feasts were common among the Jews, because the Jewish Sabbath is generally looked upon as even more strict than the Christian Sabbath. The fact is, however, that while work of almost every sort on the Sabbath was prohibited, it was by no means a solemn or austere day, not a fast day, but a feast day, when family reunions and social gatherings were customary. The social pleasures were supposed to be of a quiet and unostentatious sort, but proud and pretentious Pharisees often disregarded this rule. Opportunities for display were not neglected. The fact that Jesus attended one of these Sabbath banquets can hardly be used to justify Sunday dinner parties in our time, especially if we remember that he made his visit the occasion for rebuking the guests for their selfishness. It does, however, show that our Lord did not cut himself off from the social life of the people even in its less refined manifestations, but rather mingled with them that he might do them good. He recognized the social side of human nature, and its need for expression, while rebuking the abuses of social customs. He did not feel that courtesy required him to keep silence concerning all faults of host and guests; yet Jesus was the most truly courteous man that ever lived. We can be sure that the self-seeking and selfishness of these particular Pharisees must have been very grave to have called forth his stern rebuke.

"A certain man which had the dropsy," probably one who had made his way through the open gateway into the dining room, as did the sinful woman on another occasion.

"Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" Jesus had already begun his work as an iconoclast in the matter of Sabbath traditions. Both in Galilee and in Judea he had disregarded the preexisting customs, had healed the sick, provided for the hungry, and in other ways used the Sabbath day for the largest good of men. This, thought his enemies, was an easy way to win him—by giving up some controversy on the Sabbath laws. On this occasion he anticipated their objections by himself raising the question whether Sabbath healing was lawful. They, however, refused to answer, whether because no apt resort occurred to them or because they preferred to have Jesus entrap him.

"When he marked how they chose out the chief rooms," this should be "seats." As the guests came in, instead of being assigned to seats by the host as is customary with us, all except the guests of honor seem to have chosen their own places.

The reason that Jesus gives for not seeking chief places is not the highest one, but it is observed. He advises his hearers not to strive for precedence because it may lead to subsequent chagrin when they are compelled to surrender their seats to later comers better entitled thereto. This is worth noting as part of Jesus' method of teaching, which was to level the level of the pupil, or rather just above that level, using some inducement that the pupil will appreciate, and rapidly raises the standard. This is perhaps the secret of those perplexing passages where rewards are promised as the incentive to right living, rather than the character motive of duty and obedience.

Again, in verse 10, the advice is that of simple policy; humility is the best policy. Take a low seat and then it is likely your host will honor you by inviting you to come up higher. And merely as a good policy this sort of humility or modesty is a very desirable thing in the social world. It is certainly not a useful possession in the limited circles of what the newspapers satirically call "society"—the company of persons who gauge their fellows according to wealth, appearance and pretensions. The more assurance and "biceps" a man or a woman possesses in these circles, the better he or she is likely to succeed. A modest person of worth is usually left undiscovered. But among truly cultivated people genuine worth, if not wholly destitute of social talents, is likely to be found out and honored in due time. This is a good thing for young people to remember when they find themselves temporarily neglected by those they are pleased to call the "society" of their town or community.

Jesus turns to his host, and not in a faint fashion but courteously advises him as to the selection of guests. As Pharisee observes, he was not condemning his host, for this very dinner included at least thirty guests, many of whom were rich or powerful—Jesus and the twelve.

It is the principle which Jesus desires to emphasize—that hospitality is to be no selfish, but a bargain with the expectation of return in kind.

There is, nevertheless, to be a reward; but in the form of a return invitation to dinner, but a recompense "at the resurrection of the just"—a reward that comes from the refinement of character, the increase and broadening of sympathy, that such acts of thoughtful generosity would tend to cultivate. It is to be feared that the spirit of these sayings has not fully penetrated even the churches of Christ, to say nothing of the world outside.

The Christian men of resources sufficient to extend frequent and generous hospitality to their fellows do not usually—we do not say never—follow Jesus' example. If there must be a Thanksgiving dinner for orphans or new-brothers, they aid the cause by proxy—by a dollar or a turkey. But to invite "the poor, the maimed, the blind," to their own houses would be quite beyond their good nature. We doubt if this passage is in any degree metaphorical. It is plain, simple language. Be hospitable, be courteous, make your less fortunate neighbors have a good time.

Next Lesson—"Parable of the Great Supper."—Luke 14:15-24.

## EXPENSIVE ALL AROUND.

Divorce Cost \$1,000,000, Wedding \$1,000,000, Total \$2,000,000.  
It is not on record that anybody ever wanted a divorce more than did William Bateman Leeds, of Chicago and New York. At all events nobody ever paid as much for one. One million dollars was the cost of Mr. Leeds' freedom.

There is some justification for the terms that Mrs. Leeds No. 1 insisted upon. She had been deserted for five years, and that is not flattering to a wife. And if she demanded as recompense for this humiliation a yearly salary of \$200,000—four times as large as that of the President of the United States—who shall say that even this monument of hard cash adjusted the balance?

They believed sixteen years ago that they loved each other. He was then a clerk in an Indiana town, his sweetheart a serious girl with every domestic accomplishment. The first clash came when Leeds dared too much, as his wife thought in money-getting, while she clung to her narrower ideals. But fortune smiled on the man's ventures, and five years ago, though still young, he was held one of the biggest steel men in the country.

His business took him to Cleveland, while his family was in Indiana. He was rich, handsome and blessed with leisure to appear in society. And so it happened that four years ago he met Mrs. Nellie May Stewart Worthington. In a month they had confessed themselves madly in love. The obstacles were few, it is true, formidable. They consisted of an extra wife, an extra husband and a group of children.

Mrs. Worthington obtained a divorce. Mr. Leeds was less successful. Hav-



MRS. LEEDS NO. 2.

ing no ground on which to obtain a divorce of his own he described the situation to the woman in Indiana and invited her to divorce herself. "One million dollars," she said, "is my price. You can afford it. It will not pay me for what I have suffered. But I will accept it as a partial indemnity—only a million?" said Leeds, coolly—and paid it. Within thirty minutes the wife had stated her case in court—desertion—and obtained her divorce. To his new bride Leeds made gifts valued at a million. There was a pearl necklace valued at \$85,000. The wedding ring cost \$1,000 and a diamond necklace \$5,000. An ermine coat cost \$10,000. Several paintings purchased in Europe cost \$75,000. The trousseau cost \$6,000.

From Penelope Cooper and other authorities we have gained the impression that the Indian is a stolid, severe individual, with no sense of the white man's humor, but one red brother showed himself quite a civilized fellow the other day in the United States Court at St. Paul. He was on the stand in a hotly contested case, and Attorney D. R. Bailey, of Sioux Falls, was after him in the most approved fashion of cross-examination. Finally, after apparently frightening the Indian with the awful consequences which would follow the slightest deviation from the truth, Mr. Bailey took his most portentous tone and solemn manner and demanded:

"Now, sir, I want you to tell me the exact truth, without any shuffling or evasion. I want you to look me square in the eye and tell me how you got your living, sir?"

The Indian looked straight at Mr. Bailey, and with the imperturbable air familiar to all acquainted with the red men, simply said: "Eat."

The court room roared, even Judge Carland smiled, and Mr. Bailey left the witness box.

End-of-Century Fight.

The Natural Limit of Pain.

A famous Belgian surgeon stated







## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1900.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new Ad.

W. Jorgenson has a new Ad. in this issue.

Ladies, read Blumenthal and Baumgart's new Ad.

House to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, Friday Sept. 28, a daughter.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Miss Josephine B. Jones is home, from the east.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

WANTED—A new-milk cow. Jul. Nelson, Grayling.

A good house to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

Frank Barber, of Beaver Creek, had the bad luck of losing his grey horse, one of the best in the country.

If you want some excellent Broilers for your Sunday Dinner, call on W. L. Niles.

Mrs. Mary McKnight went to Saginaw yesterday, on account of the serious illness of her cousin.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Johnson returned from a week's visit to Detroit, last Saturday.

L. Fournier took advantage of the Detroit excursion, Tuesday, to make a business trip to that city.

Candidates are plenty. Make your choice and then stand by the ticket that the majority may nominate.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mrs. E. E. Hartwick returned to her home in Mason, after making her friends here happy in their visit.

Be sure and attend the Epworth League Social, at the home of Mrs. Fred Sleight, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10.

Come and spend a pleasant evening at the Epworth League Social. Ten cents gets you in for refreshments, fun and all.

Geo. H. Chapman will give his Annual Clock, Suit and Fur Opening, at Salling, Hanson & Co's., Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Amidon has been on the sick list for the past ten days, not dangerous, but had more than he enjoyed of it.

John M. Smith and Chas. Kellogg, of the S. E. part of South Branch, were in town Saturday. Both report a successful year in Agriculture.

The Scandinavian Society will give a social dancing party at the Opera House Saturday evening the 13. A happy time is anticipated.

Elegant French Flannel and Silk Waists at the Clock sale at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, of Maple Forest, a daughter; and Grandpa "Carl" is happy again.

Last Wednesday was the day of atonement in the Jewish calendar, and was duly observed by all of that faith in our village.

Mrs. Robt. McElroy has the pleasure of entertaining her nephew, Geo. H. Tonick of Pittsburgh, Pa. who visits this section in search of health.

A big line of walking Skirts from \$2.50 to \$10.00, at the special sale at S. H. & Co's., Oct. 12th and 13th.

The apportionment of State tax for Crawford County this year is \$2,632.05, being \$139.44 cents less than last year.

All interested in a Lecture Course for the coming season, will please meet at Mr. Alexanders' office promptly at 8 o'clock, Friday evening.

Mrs. Osborne, at the M. C. Eating House, has the pleasure of entertaining her friend, Miss Louise Pomeroy, of Illio, Hawaii.

Remember the Republican caucus next Friday evening, and the convention of Saturday, for the nomination of County officers.

F. H. Bradley has moved into the Claggett house on Ogemaw street. His mother and younger brother have come to live with him this winter.

Attend the Clock Sale at Salling, Hanson & Co's., Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12 and 13. The largest line shown on the road.

Mrs. Lowell Fox, of Cheney, returned last week from a pleasant trip to Gayogen, where she had been to visit her son, W. T. Brown who went from here in the 35th. Regt.

## Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Friday, Oct. 12th is the date when J. Lesby, the expert optician, will again be here, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Chris Hanson returned last week from a four months visit to the old world. He reports a pleasant time and looks as though he had enjoyed it.

Miss Iva Francis came down from Gaylord last week to the funeral of her nephew, Charlie Pond, and remained until this week with her sister.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

The social given by the Y. S. C. E. at the Presbyterian Church parlors last Friday evening, was a decided success, and added about fifteen dollars to their funds.

The pretty school-ma'ams of Grayling, who are teaching in the country, were all home last Saturday, making our streets as bright as a June day.

We understand that four cows were killed by a train just east of Nelson's crossing on the Lewiston road, and one between here and Frederic, last week.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Rev. F. C. Wood, of Gaylord, was called to preach the funeral services of Charlie Pond, at the Presbyterian Church, last week. There was a large attendance, exhibiting of the deep sympathy of the community.

To Cure a Cold in one Day, take Exaltive Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Democrats of the township of Grayling, will meet in caucus at the Town Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 12, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held Saturday, Oct. 13.

For horse-shoeing, wagon work, repairs on agricultural implements and machinery etc, call at Wm. Mosher's new blacksmith shop, at Frederic. Charges reasonable, and work guaranteed.

Henry Scott, an old and respected resident of this county, died at the residence of his son, Joseph, in South Branch, Tuesday. The funeral took place Thursday, his remains being laid to rest in South Branch cemetery.

Col. C. V. R. Pond and Mrs. Pond returned from their outing at Otsego Lake, Cheboygan, Mackinac and Petoskey last Thursday, stopping over night here. They report a delightful vacation, and it is hoped their promise will be kept to come again.

Three fellows giving the names of David Cuchu, Rush-Lippincott and David Lish, attempted to run the village of Frederic one day last week, but Deputy Sheriffs Meles and Smith run them down here to jail and Justice McCulloch said Cuchu could pay a fine but the others could board with the Sheriff ten days.

A freight was coming around the curve south of town Tuesday morning and struck a hand-car. Ed Boucher, one of the section men jumped from the car, but was caught under it in some way and seriously injured. He was taken to the Detroit Sanitarium on the afternoon train.

A Lausang dispatch says the next apportionment of primary school money will be a big one. The heavy railroad taxes this year have left a big lump of money in the treasury and \$1,170,000 will be distributed in the November apportionment. The rate per capita will be \$1.65, making a total of \$2.15 per capita for the year.

During yesterday's storm the lightning struck a small barn belonging to L. W. Colter, and in an instant it was a mass of flames, from the hay, and combustible material within. An alarm was turned in, and the department was on hand in flying time though the rain was falling in torrents. Loss \$150.00 with no insurance, but though small is a serious one to Mr. Colter.

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

## E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Exaltive Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

### Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors for the township of Grayling will meet in caucus at the Court House, Friday evening, Oct. 5th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held Oct. 13th, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. By order of Township Committee. W. BLANSHAN, Chairm. T. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Sender, a news dealer of Erie, Pa. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

### Announcement.

EDITOR AVAILANCHE:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of JUDGE OF PROBATE, for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Exaltive Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The editor of the Fordville, Ky., Miscellaneous, writes a postscript to a business letter: "I was cured of kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney Cure." Take nothing else. L. Fournier.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Crawford county are requested to meet in convention at the Court House, in the village of Grayling on Saturday, October 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows. South Branch, 4; Beaver Creek, 6; Grayling, 8; Frederic, 5; Maple Forest, 6. By order of Committee. J. PATTERSON, Chairm. JOHN F. HUM, Sec'y.

Bright's Disease.

High living, intemperance, exposure and many other things bring on Bright's Disease. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent Bright's Disease and all other kidney troubles. Its orders if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. Fournier.

Capt. S. Albert, a German-Russian, who served six years in Siberia, gave an interesting lecture, at the Opera House, last Tuesday evening, on Russia and Siberia, illustrated by stereoscopic views. It was well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed.

When suffering from a racking cough take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A Special Public Examination for Teachers will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 18 and 19. Those taking the examination should be there promptly at 8 o'clock.

FLORA M. MARVIN, COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

It is exasperating to one who knows Foley's Honey and Tar, and knows what it will do, to have a dealer recommend something else as "just the same" for colds, coughs, croup, la grippe, etc. L. Fournier.

Those who keep chickens to annoy their neighbors, possibly, do not know that the Supreme Court has decided that all poultry running at large, is considered wild game and is entitled to no protection by law.

Don't be deceived or humbugged by people who claim the discovery of some hitherto unknown herb or root in swamps, or on some mountain or prairie, for the cure of kidney and bladder troubles. Any doctor or druggist will tell you that such claims are fraudulent. Foley's Kidney Cure simply contains remedies that are recognized by the most skillful physicians as best for these complaints, so don't be credulous or foolish. L. Fournier.

Lumbermen in the northern part of this peninsula have discovered a new enemy in the shape of a small bug or fly, which attacks newly-cut maple lumber and bores it full of holes about the diameter of a pin-head.—Cheboygan News.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by a plying to us. We will pay highest market price. SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## SAY WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



GOING TO after Underwear and Shoes for myself—and family. Everybody says he has the finest line in the city. All new stuff and prices lower than his competitors. He sells Rindge Kalmach School Shoes for boys and girls. My wife wears his J. C. C. Corset, and makes the finest bread out of McArthur's Patent Flour, and we all drink Black Cross Tea and Ja-Vo Blend Coffee, because the Doctor says they are healthy. His motto is: Good goods, quick sales and small profits. Don't forget the place!

**WALMAR JORGENSEN,**  
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

## School Books!

### Fornier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

**LUCIEN FOURNIER,**  
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

## BLACKSMITHING!

Having opened a first-class blacksmith shop, I am prepared to give prompt attention to all work entrusted to me. Horse shoeing and wagon work a specialty. Agricultural implements and machinery repaired.

**WM. MOSHER, Frederic, Mich.**

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"



OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

**A CHAMPION BINDER,**

OR MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

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## COAL FROM AMERICA.

### EUROPE COMES TO THIS COUNTRY FOR FUEL.

The inadequate supply abroad promotes our foreign trade—Best coal for fighting ships now comes from the United States.

Mine operators from the United States and their agents are all over the European continent in the interest of American coal and almost every day vessels loaded with the product of American mines are clearing for European ports, where they are to lay down bituminous coal at English prices. Great Britain, with an estimated coal supply for only 200 years, has been exporting 55,000,000 tons annually. The British public has been looking upon this with disfavor. An export tax upon the product is anticipated, and in the event of it the Mediterranean ports must draw upon the United States for their fuel. Already the United States has been supplying the best coal for use in naval vessels.

In Europe coal deposits cover 27,000 square miles in Russia, 9,000 in Great Britain, 8,000 in Germany, 1,800 in France, and in all the rest of Europe are only 1,400 square miles. In Great Britain, France, and Germany especially these fields have been drawn upon for hundreds of years. Every square mile of resource has been sounded. Some of the English veins are worked to a depth of 3,887 feet.

burg district, closely centering about the metropolis of the western portion of the State. Some coal from the eastern portion of this district reaches tide-water by rail over the Pennsylvania, but the hopes of those who expect an export business in Pittsburgh coal are based upon the fact that during certain portions of the year cheap transportation to the port of New Orleans may be by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

In Maryland the famous Cumberland coal is produced, but this is decidedly soft, breaking into small pieces rather than crumbling, yet not in favor with foreign consumers notwithstanding its richness in fuel properties. The foreign trade demands a lumpy coal, and for that reason the Cumberland can be left out of calculations concerning export trade.

In West Virginia three important railroad lines handle the products of the Elk Garden and Fairmont regions—in which Senators Davis and Elkins are widely interested—the New River and Kanawha districts, and the Pocahontas regions. Of these sections the New River, the Fairmont, and the Elk Garden mines promise to contribute the greater share of the State's coal for export. The Pocahontas coal, however, will be in limited but strong demand for naval steaming. In Alabama the coal fields lie in the northern part of the State, near Birmingham, and the way of outlet will be through Mobile or Pensacola.

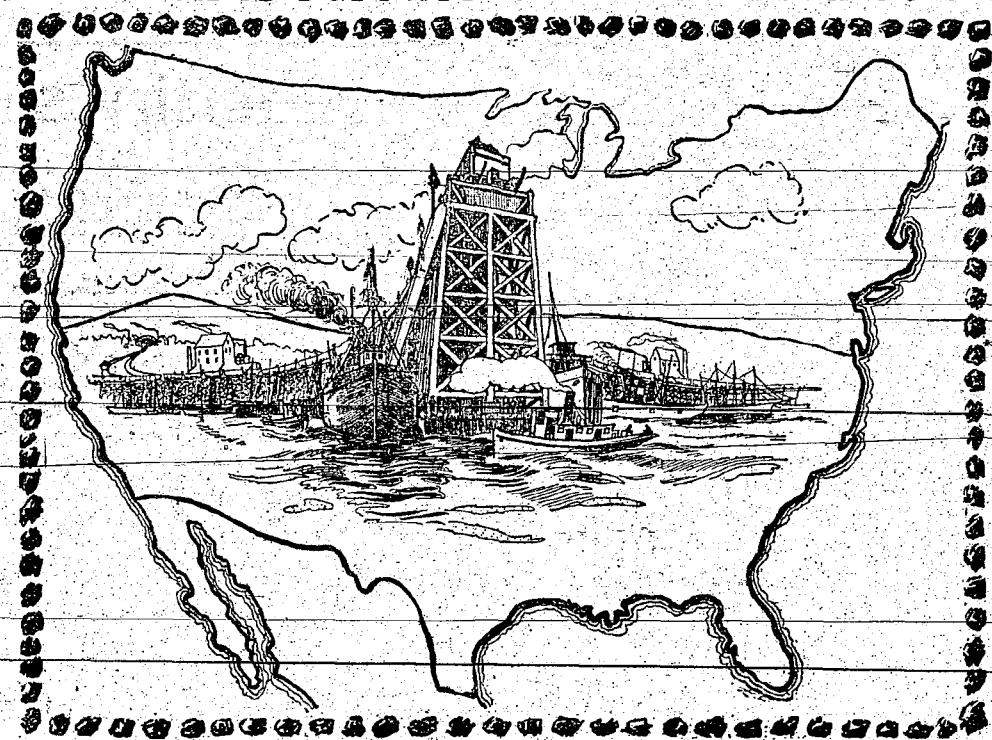
With these coals from these States, and paying even \$5 a ton for ocean freights, the American shipper may have a margin of \$1.50 profit at Gibraltar.

Insurance, \$875; interest on cost, \$750; depreciation, \$625; crew, \$580; provisions, \$168; port charges, \$184; pilotage, \$300; fuel, \$2,925, allowing full selling price for company's coal used for steam. This, with \$100 for incidentals, gives a total of \$5,637, making 80.4 cents a ton the actual transportation cost on the coal. Vessel owners like to secure and count upon a return cargo, and coal men owning such a vessel would get more or less freight destined for the United States. But suppose that practically nothing could be secured and that the freight charge would be \$1.50. It will be seen that American coal can be laid down in Cardiff, in the seat and center of the greatest coal industry in the world, at \$4 a ton, \$3 below the selling price of the Welsh coal.

**Leads in Production.**  
As an index to what the United States may fall into in case the British coal trade may be encroached on to any great extent by American trade, the following tables are reproduced from the British official reports ending Dec. 31, 1899. They show the long tons of 2,240 pounds and show comparisons with the years 1898 and 1897. The figures are as nearly accurate as such figures can be:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Russia	2,015,525	2,105,987	3,397,701
Sweden	3,400,974	3,612,445	4,493,586
Norway	1,879,182	2,045,768	2,051,423
Denmark	6,042,781	4,711,370	5,059,699
Holland	947,235	851,184	1,277,702
France	5,637,292	5,710,113	8,863,887
Portugal			
Austria	683,002	741,023	755,305
Madeira			
Spain and Canaries	2,257,306	1,780,866	2,262,305
Italy	4,834,054	4,695,193	5,513,452
Turkey	534,455	610,683	490,688
Greece	1,898,773	1,907,565	2,122,921

## AMERICA IS SUPPLYING EUROPE WITH COAL.



with 4,000 the estimated maximum possible. Russia, of all these countries, may develop unexpected deposits. British India shows only 35,000 square miles of coal beds, and the total of all these is only 77,800 for Europe and India. As against this are the United States deposits of 104,000 square miles, with thousands of possible miles unexplored and undeveloped. To this Alaska is promising inexhaustible deposits of anthracite, which at least must replace the English coal that is now supplying the Pacific slope of the United States.

Aside from the United States in this coming world supply of fuel, only China and Japan can be looked to. These countries have deposits about as large as those of the United States, but are lacking in means of development. Their positions upon the map, too, are not favorable to the European trade.

**World's Yield of Coal.**  
As to how the mines of the world have been drawn upon, the figures for 1898 are accurate enough for comparison. They show in long tons of 2,240 pounds:

	Tons.
Great Britain	292,042,000
United States	290,292,000
Germany	91,055,000
France	90,337,000
Belgium	21,720,000
Russia	9,223,000
Japan	5,089,000
India	4,080,000
New South Wales	3,750,000
Canada	3,830,000
Spain	1,850,000

It will be seen from this that Great Britain, with only 9,000 square miles of coal beds, already lean from long mining, is drawing more heavily on her resources than is the United States, with more than twenty times the deposits, and they scarcely sounded in comparison.

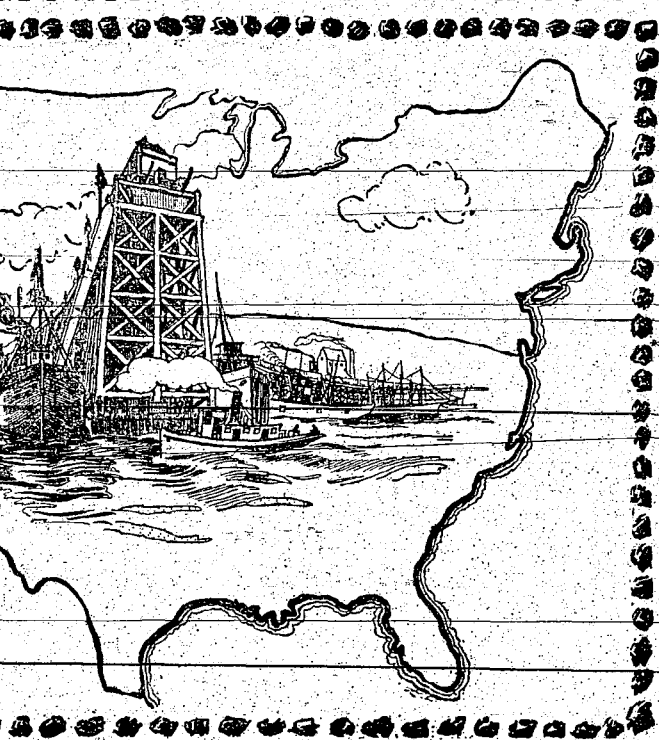
The exports of coal from the United States within the seven months ending July 31, aggregated 692,481 tons of anthracite and 3,000,274 tons of bituminous coal. The total exports showed an increase of 1,595,663 tons over the corresponding period of 1898. This increase was largely in shipments of bituminous coal. Export shipments of American coke during the seven months ending July 31, amounted to 340,274 tons, an increase of about 90,000 tons over the same period in 1898.

**No Demand for Anthracite.**  
The United States coal which is to replace the product of England and Wales in the markets of the world is the soft coal of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama. Anthracite coal has practically no opportunity for foreign exportation at the present time or in the near future. It is a fuel so much different from the coal that foreign consumers have been accustomed to using that they are not at all inclined to take it up, necessitating, as it does, the use of new grades or new stores and entirely different methods of firing. Only the several varieties of soft coal now finding a market abroad need be considered.

In Pennsylvania there is produced for the seaboard trade what is known as Clearfield coal, originating mostly on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, but also reaching market over the Philadelphia and Reading railway. This general name includes the coal from several minor regions and is a comprehensive trade term.

Further to the westward is the Pitts-

## AMERICA IS SUPPLYING EUROPE WITH COAL.

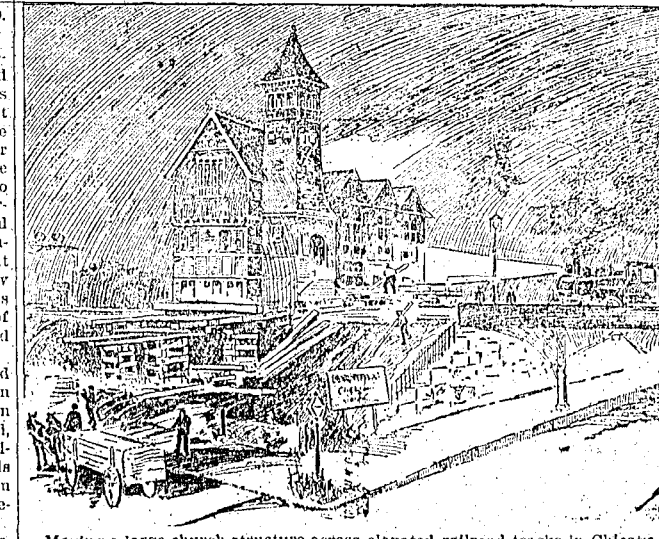


burgh, \$2.20 at Marseilles, and \$2.68 at Naples, in addition to the profit in the home price of \$2.50 a ton. Yet this freight charge is vastly greater than would hold if colliers, especially constructed, were to do the carrying. All of the possibilities leading to this new exploiting of American coal have found source in the high rates of freight in Great Britain, the cost of mining, and in the unmistakable limitation of the coal supply. The foreign production of coal is not decreasing, or, at least, it is increasing steadily.

**Freight Chief Factor.**  
With freight rates from the United States at \$5 a ton, some one has figured the comparative showing that the United States product can make with that of Great Britain in continental ports. Bituminous coals, with the mines' profits already added, is worth \$2.50 a ton. The freight to the Mediterranean is \$5 a ton, making the cost, with only local profit to the mine, \$7.50 a ton at the several ports on that sea. Welsh coal is worth \$7 a ton at Cardiff, and the freight to Gibraltar is \$2.16, making it \$9.16 a ton. These freights vary until this Welsh coal brings \$9.70 a ton at Marseilles and \$9.85 at Naples. Over this coal the American product has a margin of \$1.50 a ton at Gibraltar, \$2.20 at Marseilles, and \$2.68 at Naples, even after the mine profit has been received on the American side.

These figures are reached, too, with the inadequate present means of transporting coal across the Atlantic. Most of the vessels now carrying coal were designed for package freight and are about as well adapted for the coal business as is a box car compared with one of the modern 300,000-pound steel coal cars. Colliers especially made for the coal trade will be indispensable to transatlantic business. It has been calculated that the cost of operating a 7,000-ton steamer to such an accessible port as Gibraltar, making the length of the voyage and time of unloading fifteen days, will be as follows:

**PROBLEM OF CHICAGO HOUSE-SHIFTING.**



Moving a large church structure across elevated railroad tracks in Chicago.

**Curious Cradles.**  
In the palm-forest region of the Amazon River there is a tribe which cradles their infants in palm leaves. A single leaf, turned up around the edges by some native process, makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath tub. Strong cords are formed from the fibers of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little one to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it was not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during his siesta, and the chatter of monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration.

**To Keep Cider Sweet.**  
Cider may be kept sweet indefinitely by bottling. Boil the cider thirty minutes, then bottle; stand the bottle in hot water (with a cloth at the bottom to prevent breaking), and boil thirty minutes longer; cork the corks also, to sterilize. Cork tightly and keep in a cool place.

If you once get into the habit of telling the truth you will find it much easier than lying.

## MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN WALKED 700 MILES.



Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, with six children, walked the 700 miles stretching between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Poplar Bluff, Mo., and holds the record for such pedestrianism. Poverty forced her to the task, as she was too proud to ask for help. Last May Mrs. Burns' husband died at Grand Rapids, and she wrote to her father at Odin, Ill., who asked her to come to him. She could not pay her fare, so she got a hand cart, packed some camp necessities into it, and started. Three children rode in the cart. When she got to Odin, however, her father, Eli Gray, had sold out and moved to Poplar Bluff, Mo. She plodded on sturdily, accepting such necessities as the kind-hearted people along the way pressed upon her. As she reached the sparsely settled section of southeast Missouri it became harder for her to procure provisions, and she was obliged to part with her cart and some of her possessions to obtain money to get food. In this condition she reached Poplar Bluff.

Mrs. Burns does not seem to regard her long walk as unusual. She was not interfered with by any one in the long tramp, and often she and her little ones slept out with no covering but the sky. Mrs. Burns, beyond being tired and footsore, suffered no bad effects from her long walk. The woman is 36 years old. Her oldest child, a boy, is 11 years old, and the youngest 10 months.

## W. R. C. HOME IN OHIO.

**Country Residence Maintained for the Widows of Old Soldiers.**  
The only National Woman's Relief Corps' home is situated near the shores of Lake Erie, in the town of Madison, Ohio. Here sixty aged women are enjoying all the comforts of home. Among the number are eighteen octogenarians. Some are blind and infirm. Many of them are heroines who have seen the thick of battle, or who have dashed through picket lines to carry important messages. A few were spies in the Civil War. Still others bandaged the wounds of the soldier boys in improvised hospitals.

The home, which is the only one of its kind in the United States, is beautifully situated, and it awakens widespread interest among American people. The average number of visitors each year is about 1,000. If the home were in a city, this number might not be considered great, but when considered in connection with a country road a mile's drive from the nearest station these features are indicative of genuine concern regarding its welfare. Madison is not even a suburb of a city. It is situated forty miles east of Cleveland and about 144 miles west of Buffalo. The situation is one which affords to this happy family of old ladies the rural scenes and the country air which are soothing and healthful. Madison, too, has a bit of history. It was one of the first places on Lake Erie where vessels landed and was once the location of iron furnaces.

The main building which shelters this family is of brick and is three stories high. It is known as the Ohio cottage. This name is curiously the same as the name of the Ohio cottage erected by the State of Ohio in 1881. The institution is supported by a per capita tax on each member of the Woman's Relief Corps in the United States. In the main building are numerous rooms which bear the names of the different States of the Union, and each room has been furnished by the State for which it is named. The capacity of the building is increased by two small frame buildings, one to the east and the other to the west of the brick structure.

A fine farm of ten acres is maintained in connection with the home. A herd of Jersey cows supplies milk, and a flock of 100 chickens provides eggs for the table of the home. There are fruits and vegetables in abundance. Shade trees shelter the home, and a smooth lawn affords pleasant resting places for the inmates. But while all the amenities of the country are enjoyed, all the conveniences of the city are at hand. A telephone hangs upon the wall of the main building, speaking tubes connect the different floors, gas is used for lighting, there are fire escapes and laundry chutes, and many other conveniences which were unknown when these old ladies were little girls or even young women.

The team of the horses and the survey which the home possesses were purchased from the proceeds of a concert given at the home with that end in view. These horses, besides making daily trips to town and carrying the old ladies who care to go for a ride, work on the farm.

Up the country road a few hundred yards from the home is a country church. On Sabbath day those who wish to attend services may gather there, but those who are very old and infirm enjoy a meeting held in the Ohio cottage. On the third floor there is an audience room, and these meetings are made so interesting that it is a pleasure for every member to attend. On this

largest in the world. She has in her kennels about forty cats of the Persian and Angora varieties, and fifty more on the Pacific, direct from the Orient, and the proceeds from the sales of these sleek-coated monsters will be devoted to the establishment of the hospital. She has also received generous donations to the institution, Mrs. C. L. Waggoner of Sandusky, Ohio, sending a check for \$50, stating in her letter that she is proud to be the first contributor to such a worthy enterprise.

**Natural Shoe Polish.**  
Orange juice is one of the best dressings for black shoes or boots. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it on the shoe or boot. Then, when dry, brush with a soft brush until the shoe shines like a looking glass. This is an English recipe. Another fruit dressing is for tan shoes, the inside of a banana skin. Rub the skin over the shoe thoroughly, wipe off carefully with a soft cloth briskly. Patent leather shoes should not be polished with blacking. These are the hardest kind of shoes to keep looking well and require constant care. They may be cleaned with a damp sponge, and immediately dried with a soft cloth, with occasionally a little vasoline or sweet oil. They must never be doined in cold weather without heating, or they will crack as soon as exposed to the cold air.—Baltimore American.

Every one hopes that Time will some day vindicate him, though Time has a bigger contract of vindication on hand now than he can ever finish. Half a sofa is better than no bed.

## BRYAN AS A BALL PLAYER.

He Was Considered a Good Amateur Pitcher in the Early '80s.

While playing his household goods at Denver, Colo., recently, John W. Springer, an old friend and fellow-campaigner of W. J. Bryan, unearthed a photograph depicting a phase of Bryan's life in the early '80s. Mr. Bryan was once an ardent ball player. This was in Jacksonville, Ill. The picture had been lost for ten years and its resurrection recalled to Mr. Springer's memory the

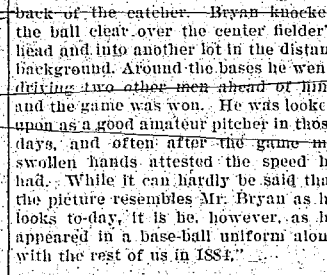


BRYAN AS A BALL PLAYER.

existence of the Jacksonville base-ball club of the Morgan County, Ill. It also recalled the day when the picture was taken and the incident of Bryan's famous home run hit.

It was after the club had participated in a vigorously contested game, one of a series of charity games played in Jacksonville in the summer of 1884. Recalling this, Mr. Springer says: "The score was 18 to 20 against us, for we were not in the habit of playing 1 to 0 games in those days. There were two men on bases when Bryan came to the bat. Bryan was not the sturdy-built man those days that he is now, but the way he swung his bat on the first ball pitched over the plate was a surprise to all the players and the 500 or 600 spectators who viewed the game from a point of vantage along the first and third base lines and the foul ground back of the catcher. Bryan knocked the ball clear over the center fielder's head and into another lot in the distant background. Around the bases he went, driving two other men ahead of him, and the game was won. He was looked upon as a good amateur pitcher in those days, and often after the game my swollen hands attested the speed he had. While it can hardly be said that the picture resembles Mr. Bryan as he looks to-day, it is, however, as he appeared in a base-ball uniform along with the rest of us in 1884."

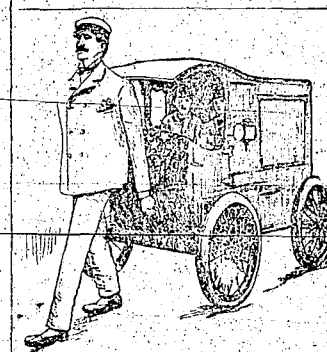
**CHICAGO'S HOME FOR CATS.**  
Felines to Receive the Care Many Human Beings Lack.  
All the Thomas cats and Tabitha cats of Chicago that haven't back fences of their own will be accommodated by



MRS. NORTON.

Miss Lehard Norton, president of the Chicago Cat Club, which will run an asylum in connection with a Salvation Army attachment of free milk and free meat. The institution will be called "The Chicago cat refuge."

Mrs. Norton is famous as a fancier of felines and has achieved wide distinction in this line. She has large kennels, and with the new buildings that she is erecting she will soon have



NEW AUTOMATIC MOTOR.

twenty miles an hour over ordinary country roads. The man's skin is composed largely of aluminum, and inside is a chest a photograph is located, so that when spoken to it can, as its creator presses the proper lever, make some sort of an answer.

**Not Versed in Homing.**  
By way of practical joke, J. P. Jewett, a copy of Scott's "Ivanhoe" was recently sent the FOMBS of the London publishers, under the title, "When John Was England's King." It was penned in every case. The London Academy amuses itself by imagining the form taken by the letters of rejection. It thinks Messrs. Macmillan might have written something like this:

"Messrs. Macmillan & Co. regret to have to return 'When John Was England's King,' but they fear that interest in historical fiction is diminishing. Their readers' report of the story is in the main favorable, but he points out that the charge of imitating 'The Fortunate Pilgrims' of Messrs. Macmillan's recent publications, might perhaps be difficult to rebut. In his opinion the author of 'When John Was England's King' would, it appears, have made a better and more readable book had he studied Mr. Hewlett more carefully."

Here is another burlesque letter: "Mr. John Murray begs to return the MS. of 'When John Was England's King,' and to quote a passage from his reader's report thereon: 'I do not recommend this novel, although it is painstaking and thorough. The author would, I think, have been wiser had he chosen another name for his hero. Ivanhoe has already been used by Sir Walter Scott.'"

When as many as three members of a family are invited out to different society affairs in an evening, there is great excitement.

## JOHN JOKER.

"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?" "Because I like his attentions."—Brooklyn Life.

"My wife is helping run one of these rummage sales." "Well, don't you like it?" "Like it? Oh, yes; I lived all last week on a ham bone, and this week I suppose I shall have to subsist on lettuce."—Indianapolis Press.

"Automatic grand opera." Mrs. Brown (at Mrs. Smith's tea)—Oh, dear, that dreadful Miss Smith is singing again. I wonder what started her? Tom Brown (aged 7)—dropped a penny down her back when she wasn't looking.—Chicago Journal.

"I must confess to a great deal of egotism," said Willie Washington. "Indeed?" responded Miss Cayenne. "Yes, I think about myself too much." "Oh, that isn't egotism. That's merely the usual human tendency to worry over trifles."—Washington Star.

"Where is the American section?" asked the visitor to the Paris show. "Oh, monsieur," replied the polite attendant, "the Americans? They are such great people—and we love them so much it is all yours—every section."—Philadelphia North American.

Solitary Angels: Mamina—It is very naughty to tell lies, Byn. People who do so don't go to heaven. Byn—Did you never tell a lie, mamina? Mamina—No, dear, never. Byn—Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, mamina, with only George Washington?—Collier's Weekly.

The mature maiden who was preparing to go down-town to have her photograph taken, surveyed herself critically once more in the mirror. "I think I prefer to do my own retouching," she said, opening another jar, and reaching for the necessary implements.—Chicago Tribune.

"Were you interested in the piano recital?" asked the musician. "Well, answered Mr. Cunrox, "it was a little slow at first; but after I caught the spirit of it and got to guessing with the others whether it was time to applaud or only a rest, it got to be quite a game."—Washington Star.

"I'll tell you how you can find out," said her big brother. "Next Tuesday is his birthday; make him a present of a box of cigars like you gave me Christmas." "But how will that prove his love?" asked the innocent maid. "If he smokes them himself he loves you; if he gives them away he doesn't."—Chicago News.

"Did you say this was a comic opera war?" asked the Filipino soldier who came into camp with a flag of truce. "That remark has been made." "Well, our general says he's willing to take you at your word. He wants to know if you can't show up so there will be fewer marches and more dialogue."—Washington Star.

"Dear me," she said, "I wonder what has become of that household journal?" "He didn't say a word." "There was another recipe in it that I wanted to try." He smiled, for now he was assured that he had done wisely, when he burned it. Even a good-natured man may grow weary of having experiments tried upon him.—Chicago Post.

"Now, boys," said the teacher to the juvenile class in history, "who can tell me what Gen. Washington said to his lieutenant while crossing the Delaware and the floating ice?" "I can," replied a youngster at the foot of the class. "Well, Tommy, what did he say?" queried the teacher. "He said, 'How'd you like to be the ice man?'" replied the incorrigible Tommy.—Trained Motherhood.

"I don't see why people grow so about the crowds of shoppers," she said. "I have had no trouble at all." "How do you manage it?" they asked. "I take my two boys with me." "And can they really help you?" "Can they really help me?" she exclaimed; "well, I should say so. One of them played right tackle on his college football team and the other is champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of his class."—Chicago Post.

"Yes, George, you very distinctly said in your sleep, 'Is it my auto? Now, what did you mean by that?'" "Mean? Why, that's simple. I was dreaming I was a boy again, waiting for Christmas. And when another boy asked me if I didn't know who Santa Claus was, I said, questioningly, 'Is it my auto?' The dear old lady brought me up, you know." "Oh, you darling, big-hearted boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I suppose," said the woman who had sampled every kind of candy she could reach by thrusting her arm over the protective railing, and finally had bargained for five cents' worth of nutterscotch, "all this is adulterated. You couldn't sell it so cheap if it wasn't." "Sweetheart," murmured the salesman, solemnly, "it's all adulterated. That buttercream you're getting for five cents, has mighty little butter and not a bit of Scotch."—Chicago Tribune.

She had asked the advice of the family physician. "Old Mr. Keene has a weak heart, hasn't he," she inquired. "Yes," replied the doctor. "A very weak heart. He is likely to drop off after the slightest excitement." "And there is no doubt about his wealth?" "None. He is a very rich man." "The reason I inquire is that he has asked me to be his wife," said the frank young woman. "Indeed?" "Yes, I am glad I sent for you. I know now just what to do." "Yes?" "Yes," said the noble girl. "We will have a very quiet wedding followed by a large and exciting reception. Thank you so much, doctor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**The Gray Matter Test.**  
"What did Aunt Minerva say about the shirt-waist man?" "She said now he had to keep his belt in the right place all the time, he'd find out he wasn't any smarter than woman."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Cycling Freak.**  
A cycling freak is to trim a piece of brown paper to fit the lens of the lamp, and in it cut eyes, nose and mouth. The effect is startling. If a man lives in a little town, and wants to prosper, it gives him as much worry as a wayward son.



## IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

### Student Life of the Olden Time Presented in a Unique Spectacle.

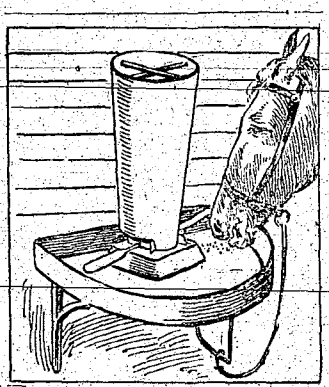
The student world of olden time presents a unique spectacle to the observer of the nineteenth century. When instruction was about to begin a curious sight was exhibited. Groups of students are pressing toward the university from every quarter. Their bright dresses flash along lonely forest ways. Now they form a part of a caravan of merchants making its slow way along the valleys, or they join themselves timidly to the retinue of some knight for protection; or they float down the dull, sluggish German streams in the trailing boats. They stop for a day in the great cities through which they pass in order to feast their eyes upon the sights of a new world; they appear for a time amid the crowds at the yearly fairs, where they tell fortunes, or predict eclipses, or sell charms and false relics, or unfold the mysteries of the black art; to earn an honest penny to help them on their way. To-night they sleep in a castle court, and enjoy the hospitality given to strangers; to-morrow a friendly monastery gives them shelter and the wayfarer's food. They chafe the heaviest country people, and make love to the maidens with their gay manner and songs. They seem like the reckless, careless, troubadours with their jests and merry-making. The wealthier students ride on horseback; the nobles are accompanied by a retinue of attendants; the names of all of whom will be entered on the university books. The poor students, who hope by a drink from the mysterious fountain of knowledge to improve their prospects in life, have no baggage. The others carry a pack containing a velvet or satin doublet, linen shirts, a daisy, an album, a letter of introduction and some book, usually a Greek Testament, Terence, Ovid, Plautus or Petronius. Most wear a sword as a part of their dress, and for defense as well, for the hot blood of these students constantly leads to brawls. Harper's Magazine.

## FARMS AND FARMERS



### Prevent Rapid Eating.

The feed trough which we illustrate below has been patented by George L. Connel, of Chateaufort, N. Y., and is intended to prevent the animals from eating their feed too rapidly, and also to prevent the waste of feed when the animal is inclined to push it out of the trough. The new trough is of semi-circular shape, with a hopper mounted on a raised base in the center of the rear portion of the trough. At the bottom of the hopper is a disk which can be raised or lowered by the adjustment of a thumbscrew, thus varying the size of the discharge opening. The feed falls through the opening around the disk into the trough below, and a little watching on the part of the hostler will soon show the position to give the disk to regulate the discharge to the proper quantity. Projecting



VARIABLE DISCHARGE FEED TROUGH.

from either side of the hopper is a short arm, which is connected with a stirring device inside of the hopper. This arrangement being useful in starting the flow of feed if it should become clogged in the hopper. If the feed stops the animal will move its nose about the trough to pick up the stray grain, thus coming in contact with one of the arms and dislodging the feed and starting the flow again.

### Fattening Beef Cattle.

Reports from the West indicate that a great many of what are called "feeders," young stock ready to be put up and fattened, are being sold in the Chicago market, and that the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will feed more of them this year than ever. One reason for this is probably in the comparatively good price at which beef cattle are now selling, and another is the large crop crops which the farmers have grown, and which they find it more profitable to sell "on the hoof" as it is called, or in the shape of cattle and hogs, than to sell by the bushel. They have learned that their soil, fertile as it was once thought to be, needs to have something in the way of fertility returned to it, or continual cropping will exhaust it. The corn shredder, which utilizes the stalks of their great fields of corn as rough fodder for stock, also helps them keep more. Most of these young cattle come from the ranges in Texas and in the Northwestern States, where little corn is grown, and it seems easier to bring the cattle to the corn than to take the corn to the cattle, especially as the feeding points are nearer to a good market than are the ranches. Something of the same sort is being done near Kansas City and Omaha, which draw range cattle from Montana, the Dakotas and even from Winnipeg. Where drought has been so severe these range cattle are what is called "grass fat" when they come in, and need only a few months on corn to bring them up to prime beef, fit to ship to England or any other point where they will pay good prices for good meat. American Cultivator.

### Drilling Grain.

The Minnesota Experiment Station tried for several years drilled wheat by the side of wheat sown broadcast. These were field tests on considerable areas, and they found as an average that the drilled wheat yielded 50 per cent more than that which was broadcasted. The results were most marked in seasons when the soil was dry, as the seeds were well covered at a uniform depth by the drill, and thus germinated more freely and evenly. In seasons when the sowing was followed by moist cool weather, there was less difference, as under such conditions the seed germinated well whether covered deep or shallow. T. B. Terry tells in the Practical Farmer of one-horse drills costing at retail \$10 to \$14, which are intended for sowing wheat or other grain between the rows of standing corn. With the wings that go with them they can be run very close to the corn rows so as to leave the drills about seven inches apart, with scarcely a perceptible break where the corn stood. One man wrote him that he drilled in fifty-five acres in ten days.

### Co-operation in Fairs.

We should like to see the stock of every fair association in the country scattered out in small blocks among the representative farmers, breeders and business men of the community. Then they would all have some direct personal interest in making the fair a success, and they would do it, too. Wherever the managers of a fair have the good will and help of a community which is proud of its fair we had a clean, instructive and successful exhibition. Fair managers as a rule are anxious to give the public clean fairs, but they cannot do it without such public support as will keep them "out of the hole" financially. National Stockman.

### Blot in Cattle.

Blot in cattle, from whatever cause, is very dangerous; and unless help is soon obtained, the animal will die. The most effective way of relief is to use the trocar and canula, an instrument that is designed for this purpose. If this is not at hand, a knife may be used, the small blade of a penknife being the

right size. We used the small blade of a backknife, with rubber over the blade, to make the right length. Push the right side of the cow against the wall. Place the knife on the left side, about midway between the short rib and hip bone. Give the knife a sharp blow with the hand; withdraw the knife, insert a goose or turkey quill, and leave it there until the gas escapes. The quill should be watched so that it may not become clogged with blood. The next day after the operation we gave the cow one and one-half pounds of Glauber's salts, and as she was not chewing her cud by the next day a strip of salt pork was given her. This brought her out in good shape. The knife operation is not dangerous, but the gas is.

### Rape Plant as Weed Killer.

Aside from its value as a forage rape is an excellent crop to grow on fields that are full of weeds. The late date at which the seed may be sown allows the weeds to get well started before the final preparation of the soil begins, they are further kept in check by the cultivation required for the crop during its early growth, and later the rape plants shade the ground so completely as to keep the weeds down. An excellent treatment for a field is to plow thoroughly in late summer or early autumn and seed to rape or some other forage crop to be pastured off during the fall, winter or early spring. When the crop has been pastured sufficiently and before the weeds have produced seed, plow again, plant rape in drills and give thorough cultivation. There are few weeds that will survive such treatment, and the land will have given profitable returns in forage in the meantime. The rape is usually ready for use in about eight or ten weeks from the date of seeding. T. A. Williams.

### Time and Acid Phosphate.

Much having been said lately about the tests made at the Rhode Island Experiment Station in the use of lime upon certain soils and for various crops, we desire to call attention to the possible danger of using lime with acid phosphate. The object in treating bone and phosphate rock with sulphuric acid is to render the phosphoric acid soluble in water so that it may become more readily available for plant food. It does this by removing from it a part of the lime, changing it to a sulphate of lime. If now more carbonate of lime is added it will be taken up by the dissolved phosphate, and it reverts again to the insoluble form. Lime may be used with bone meal, because that already has its phosphoric acid combined with its much lime as it can take up, and it really becomes available, as it is acted upon by the acid in the soil. But where one uses enough of bone meal there is little need to use lime in any other form.

### Good Strawberry.

The Nick Ohmer strawberry is a fine grower and carries its fruit on strong stems well up from the ground. It is heavy and large in leaf. The fruit is of a beautiful slimmer and color, coming in as early as the majority and continuing as late in the season as any on the list. In its variety trials of strawberries for 1900 American Gardeners found fully a Nick Ohmer nearly a quart per plant to be easy figuring in the cases of Nick Ohmer and Sharpless, which stand pre-eminently in mind as the leaders of the test. Frost caused some injury, but Gladstone, Gem and Star suffered most seriously in this respect. Wilson and Sharpless were tremendous croppers and gave good fruit early to late.

### Irrigation in Rocky Mountains.

In the six Rocky Mountain States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming agriculture is largely dependent on irrigation. The distribution of the water supply is regulated by law, and costs about \$1 per acre. Nebraska and Wyoming have water commissioners, who receive all applications and determine all controversies. In the other four States there is much litigation. But when the ranchman's water rights are once established, he thinks himself far more sure of regular crops than the farmer in "the humid States," where there is always liability of drought or excessive rainfall, while he has the exact amount of moisture he needs, just when he wants it, and at no other time—and always on tap.

### Imitation Cheese.

In 1899 the imports of imitation cheese into Great Britain from the United States and Holland, the two countries where it is made, were 5,087 hundredweight, which was less than one-half the amount imported in 1897. Popular sentiment has been so strongly against the article on both sides of the water that it was expected the trade would gradually die out. Recent high prices for pure cheese have, however, induced a few concerns in Great Britain to handle the imitation stuff, and they have inquired for supplies both in Canada and the United States. To the credit of Canada it may be said that the law positively prohibits the manufacture or sale of the article in any of the provinces of the Dominion. Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Unstaked Lime for Rats.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that to keep rodents out of oats "take unstaked lime, just sprinkle it over the floor or platform on which one will put his grain, then a layer of sheaves and another liberal spread of lime. Continue in like manner, lining each layer of grain to the last, not smothering the last layer, and that is all there is to it. I keep rats and mice out of my corn crib in the same way, and it is invariably a success. I also keep large quantities of unthreshed oats in barn free from rats and mice the same way. One barrel of unstaked lime is enough for 2,000 or 3,000 bushels of corn or eight tons of wheat oats.

## MR. JONES' TRUST.

### DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN STOCK-HOLDER IN AN OCTOPUS.

Bryan's Campaign Manager Holds Cotton Ginner by the Throat—The Round Cotton Bale Trust and Why Bryan Does Not Denounce It.

Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble. John E. Searies, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co-defendant. The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton Company. John E. Searies is President of the organization. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic State—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searies combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton Company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind \$7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition. Nicol's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says: "The American Cotton Company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales." "Controls" that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts. Every cotton-ginning plant in the South must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton Company. They save time and money. Their cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searies combination. It

than doubled. In the case of Hawaii they have increased threefold. In the case of the Philippines they have increased by more than 200 per cent. The opportunities and the "ifs." This enormous increase in the export demand for American coal means that within a short time thousands of square miles of coal lands now lying idle throughout the West may be opened, and the wage paying and the wage earning capacity of this country may be enormously increased.

### Porto Rican Trade.

Four months' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than 100 per cent in our exports to that island, as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, and more than 300 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1896.

The act went into effect May 1, 1900, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

The exports and imports are as follows:

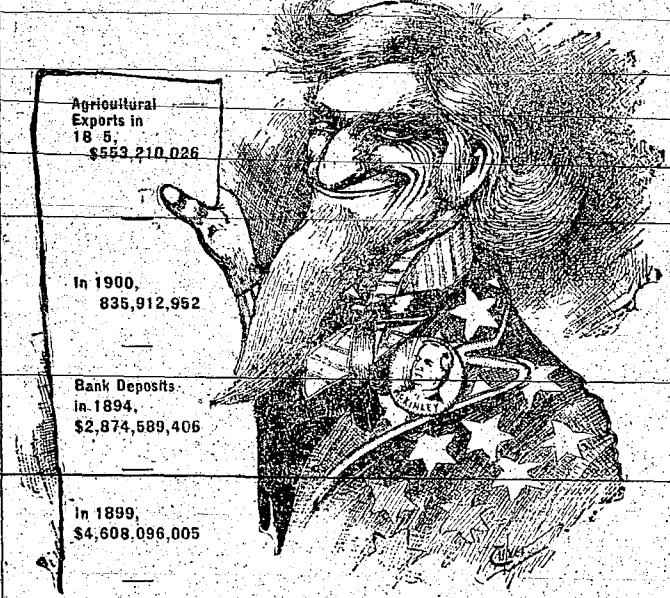
Imports from Porto Rico into the United States:	1899.	1900.
May	\$480,821	\$1,103,807
June	510,740	1,218,257
July	254,076	940,023
August	107,880	281,003
Total 4 months	\$1,353,517	\$3,543,090

Exports to Porto Rico from the United States:

	1899.	1900.
May	\$113,069	\$606,479
June	173,313	890,999
July	101,944	529,729
August	104,361	408,638
Total 4 months	\$587,686	\$2,525,845

Do You Want This to Return?

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee this afternoon, the sub-



Bank Deposits in 1899, \$2,874,589,406

In 1899, \$4,608,096,005

"It Sort o' Looks as if Pd Have to Expand."

has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this \$7,000,000 combination. The American Cotton Company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton Company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the Southern ginner continues to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan, in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis, gave a list of the great corporations of the country; but he left out the American Cotton Company and the American Ice Company. The others he denounced, but these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed: "Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher. Even in making his division in monopolies Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel Company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel and Wire Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the Carnegie Company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice Company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York City, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken; and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton-ginning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it. It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

### COAL EXPORTS BOOMING.

Value of the Exports to the Islands Now in Our Control. A great part of the increased exports of coal have been due directly to the expansion policy of expansion. The following comparative table of exports for the years ending July, 1899, and 1900, shows an enormous percentage of gain in the export of coal to new lands over which the American flag has been waving (temporarily in Cuba):

	1899.	1900.
Cuba	337,368	726,815
Porto Rico	21,980	53,829
Hawaii	37,382	117,741
Philippines	44,740	143,633

In the case of Cuba and of Porto Rico the exports of American coal have more

**Bright Repartee.**  
Sarcastic Wife (reading).—Another mysterious suicide—unknown man throws himself from a cliff.  
Husband (thoughtlessly)—Bet his wife was at the bottom of it.  
Wife—Charles!  
Husband (hurriedly)—Of the cliff, my love; not the suicide.

### Exhibits at Paris.

There is a large exhibit from this country at the Paris exposition which will prove very interesting to all, but no more than the news that the famous American remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will cure dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. To all sufferers a trial is recommended.

### The Savage Bachelor.

"A young girl," said a prosy boarder, "should tell her mother everything."  
"Yes," said the savage bachelor, "and any news she can bring about pa" will be especially welcome."—Indianapolis Press.

### BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

### His Prospective Condition.

Tarantula Jim—I hear tell that Polecat Pete was shot nine times through the body. You s'pose he'll get well?  
Alkali Ike—I reckon he'll live, but I figger that he'll always be mighty porous.—Puck.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that makes the most of the food the children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach requires it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

### Wise Proprietor.

"See here!" exclaimed the disgruntled guest, "this meat's simply awful. Where's the proprietor of this joint?"  
"He's gone out to lunch, sir," replied the waiter.—Philadelphia Press.

### Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

### The Oldest University.

The oldest university in the world is El Alhambra, at Cairo. It is the greatest Mohammedan university, having clear records dating back nearly 3,000 years.

### Besides New Scales of all varieties.

The Chicago Scale Co. have a number of Second-hand Wagon or Stock Scales in perfect order, which they will sell for Cash. Send for their "Bargain List."

### What we do upon some great occasion.

will probably depend upon what we already are; and what we are will be the result of previous years of discipline.—H. P. Liddon.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative from Quinine Tablets. All cravens refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### "It's only her way."

"I wonder if the way people get with them isn't something to be accountable for, though?"—Mrs. A. D. Whitney.

### I do not believe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John P. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind.; Feb. 15, 1900.

### A movement has been started.

to erect a monument at Waterloo in honor of the French soldiers who fell there.

### Carter's Ink is the

best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

### The coast region of Georgia is to have

a sugar refinery, the first one in the State. It is to be located in Baxley.

### FITS Permanently Cured.

Not a nervous or hysterical attack, but a permanent cure. Write for free literature. Dr. J. H. Kline, Ltd., 101 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Why is a woman happy when her

husband has to sit beside the oldest lady in the party at dinner?

### Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

### Why doesn't the puglist who is looking

for a scrap offer his services to Uncle Sam?

### PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are

fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Beauty is the creator of the universe.—Emerson.

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**Refused Prime Ministers.**  
The wife of the late Earl of Bradford had a sister, of whom it was said she was the only woman who refused offers of marriage from two prime ministers. She was a Miss Forester, and in her youth refused Lord Palmerston. She married the Earl of Chesterfield, and as his widow refused Lord Beaconsfield.

When a man lives with God his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn.—Emerson.

## Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine has stood without a peer for thirty years.

Puzzled women write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice which she gives without charge. The advice is confidential and accurate. It has helped a million women. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

### "Worth Its Weight in Gold."

DR. RADWAY & CO., HONOLULU, T. H. I. I send enclosed \$1.00, for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled it for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction. J. M. ALEXANDER.

## READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and all the aches and pains of the body. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

### BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

## TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat. Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. The application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by Druggists.

### THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

is Ely's Cream Balm. Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Relieves and Prevents the Membrane, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents. Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

### COLD IN HEAD

Putnam's Fadeless Dyes are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Beauty is the creator of the universe.—Emerson.

### PAPER, Envelopes, Cardboard,

Linen and Manila Papers, Fine Book and Writing Papers, Cover Papers, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements and Ruled Papers of all kinds.

At WHOLESALE by the CASE or CAR LOAD. For Samples and Prices address Chicago Newspaper Union, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 South Jefferson Street, Chicago.

### Will go further with the C. S. Co.

in buying useful articles, including Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Washes, Hoses, Pipes, Buckets, Tools, Mills, Lathes, Gasoline and Steam Engines, and all kinds of household and business goods. The Premium Wagon or Stock Scales, Steel Frames, Light Iron, Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

### C. N. U. No. 40-1900

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

### WISCONSIN'S GREATEST

QUIN'S WHERE ALL LIFE LIES. Best Cough Syrup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. Do not fail to try it. Sold by druggists.



FORGIVENESS.

To drink the dregs of rank injustice's cup  
And smile as though the draft were sweet and clear;  
To feel the dagger thrust of wound and pride,  
Yet to the bosom clasp the steel more near;  
To check the passion of the beast—revenge—  
Yet seemingly do naught but raise thy hand;  
To keep some silence when the hot words burn  
At wrong, before the soul can understand;  
To rise a moment from the mortal mire  
To see things past and present and to come;  
To grant the heavenliest blessing earth bestows  
With heart and soul—nor hold the lips long dumb;  
Ever to seem oblivious of the hurt,  
Though in remembrance it may ever live;  
O, human soul, so often torn and tried,  
All this it means—sincerely to forgive!  
—Youth's Companion.

## BEN-RY.

BY FAITH BRADFORD.

About a week ago, in a moment of indiscretion, I strayed into a "baby-show," and made the mistake of saying that I couldn't see much difference in the little dears.

This baby-show did not differ notably from others. It was held in the vestry of the Methodist Church in a suburban town. Thirty-four babies were "entered," and of course all their mothers were there, as well as many of their aunts.

I did not realize until I got well inside that I was the only man, young or old, in the hall. It seems that the rest of the men were bright enough to stay away. The place was a bower of young maternity, and of fluffy pink and baby blue. The air was vocal with cooling and twittering sounds. Thirty-four perfectly lovely baby carriages were ranged round in a semicircle, each against a background of pink dainty and each containing a beaming and bejeweled baby. Some of the youngsters were shaking rattles, some were grasping wonderful bottles of white fluid, some were gurgling and some were leaping nearly out of their nests in an excess of gleeful bliss.

A manufacturer of infants' food had offered a prize for the handsomest baby, and every one of those young mothers had high hopes of taking it.

Some artist should try to depict the foolish smile that overspreads a man's face when he finds himself, inadvertently, amid such surroundings.

I was sneaking toward the door, when nine or ten of the mothers, who knew me, outkicked my line of retreat, and with much laughter, drew me back to be "unpinned."

Umpire at a baby-show: Arbiters and judges as to which of thirty-four babies was the prettiest! Think of the consequences! The undying friendship of one young mother, and the eternal enmity and reprobation of the other thirty-three!

Before I had been led half round the cooling semicircle I saw my danger, and bit on the title expedient of declaring that they were all so pretty that I could see no difference in them. As the mothers were incredulous, I grew insistent, and declared vehemently that I could not tell the babies apart.

They tried to instruct me. "Oh, but look at their hair!" cried one.

"I have looked at it," said I. "It differs about as much as the down on so many peaches."

"Isn't he horrid? But compare their eyes!" cried another.

"Just like so many beautiful little gooseberries," I insisted.

"Oh! Oh—h-h-h! Oh—h-h-h-h!" burst forth on all sides.

"Ladies," I cried, desperately, "you know very well that if those babies were shifted from carriage to carriage, while you all shut your eyes, you couldn't tell them apart to save your lives! You may think you could, but you couldn't. Let me tell you what happened at the fire at Norland last spring! Let me—let—"

It was at this point that I was stopped by the mothers. They would not hear another word. In fact, they turned me out of the vestry.

Denied the privilege of telling them that story of the fire at Norland, I offer it here to vindicate myself.

Norland was one of those little villages on the borders of the lumber country which are predestined to burn up once in about ten years, or may be fifteen, or with extreme good luck, twenty. The houses, stores and mills were all built of wood, with shingle roofs, and all about were great "yards" filled with piles of boards, clapboards, shingles and lumber waste. If a fire started in one of these mill yards with the wind high, during a dry week, nothing except the hand of Providence could save the town.

At Norland the inevitable happened one afternoon in May, a year ago. It was a lumber yard fire, with a fine northwest wind, which whirled blazing embers aloft, sowing them broadcast over the village and well, the poor people had about twenty minutes in which to save what they could. There were lots of babies, and of course they saved the babies first, and ran back for other household treasures afterward.

Now it was the time of the day when many of the infants were taking their afternoon naps. They were snatched out of their cradles or cribs, along with such of their little wraps, blankets and other clothes as came handiest, and carried as quickly as possible along the "older brook road" to windward of the burning village. And for

want of a better place to leave them—while the excited mothers and fathers ran back to save their goods—they were laid in an empty granite-work-er's shed, and left in charge of an old woman, called Aunt Alice Roe, who had made her own escape in a slightly shamed, somewhat dazed condition.

The village burned, all save a moiety of its outskirts, to windward; and for an hour or two even the babies' mothers were too much occupied with their now homeless furniture, bedding and best bunnies to go to the shed for the babies. It was a time of affliction and distress. But as the fire burned out and the smoky evening drew on, the parental instinct revived, and the mothers came hastening to the shed.

Meanwhile poor, confused old Aunt Alice Roe had done what she could. She had spread blankets on the granite ellips; and as the wind was blowing cold, she had dressed and muffled up each of the little-crying creatures in what she thought came with each one. But it is not strange that, in dealing with the collection of little frocks, socks, blankets and bottles, she made mistakes; and a mistake of that sort once started, went the round of the fourteen babies.

It happened that a certain Mrs. Gilbert Tucker's mother, who lived a few miles out of the village, had been calling on her daughter when the fire broke out. To this mother's care Mrs. Tucker had consigned her two little girls, but had run herself, with her baby, to the shed.

The Tuckers owned another cottage in the outskirts of the place, and they escaped the conflagration. To it they carried the goods that they had been able to save from the burned house, and they were thus occupied for an hour or two. Then they went to get the baby. On their way they met a woman, who said to Mrs. Tucker that her mother had gone home and taken the "girls" with her till she could get settled again. This was not quite clear, for Mrs. Tucker's mother had not only taken the "girls" home, but had gone round by the shed and taken the baby along, too.

Now Mrs. Tucker naturally supposed that her baby was still at the shed, and hastening thither in the fading light, she misappropriated an infant in pink socks and in a pink frock which she knew very well, having completed that little gown with her own hands only three days before. (Glad to find her baby, she thought it, so well and quiet, she marched home, hugging it to her heart.)

Other mothers, however, did not fare so well. There were three very young babies which their own parents could not tell apart by lantern light. Mistakes were made, which distressed various families. Soon plans to rectify the blunders began. At intervals a puzzled father or a terrified mother came hurrying back to return a baby and ask for another.

"This isn't our baby," exclaimed one. "Ours had a mole on his left ear, or was it his right, George?"

A man laid his bundle down, in some embarrassment, and said that his wife had sent him back with the baby Aunt Alice had given him, to exchange it for their own. He was evidently used to doing errands for his wife, for he inquired, "If they had something a little heavier, in a lighter shade?"

But the mothers who came, were not inclined to be humorous. Two women claimed the same baby, and one of them left the shed in tears, without any baby at all. The exchange of clothes had proved bewildering. One nursemaid, who had been deceived by the misleading apparel, dared not divulge her error that night, or at least she did not. This made trouble in the home of Mrs. Ella Dunbar, who soon was on the threshold of nervous prostration.

"Oh, where is my child?" she cried to distressed old Aunt Alice. "There isn't one that resembles my little Ben!"

Aunt Alice wrung her hands. She knew nothing about it. The several parents had come and got their babies. She supposed they knew their own children.

"But what shall I do? What shall I do?" sobbed Mrs. Dunbar.

"I don't know! Oh, I don't know!" cried the sympathetic old aunt. "I'll guess everybody who brought babies here fetches them back and we sort them again!"

This proposal, although repugnant to many, seemed to be the only way out of the difficulty; and the next morning there was a novel baby-show at the shed. No prize for beauty or winning baby ways now tempted the mothers. The babies themselves were at stake!

All were now in a calmer mood, however, and there was a better light. The infants were exchanged to the satisfaction of every one, except Mrs. Ella Dunbar. Her baby was apparently missing.

What was more and worse, she claimed as her own the child that Mrs. Gilbert Tucker had taken and now held. The two children were said to resemble each other, and had been born at about the same time. Mrs. Dunbar vehemently asserted that the baby Mrs. Tucker had was her little Ben. Mrs. Tucker as positively declared it to be her own little Henry.

The two mothers really required to be restrained a little. Mrs. Dunbar in particular. She was well-nigh frantic from anxiety and indignation. Persuaded at last to return home, she fell seriously ill. Mr. Dunbar consulted a lawyer, who promptly began the preliminaries for a case in court. The mystery lasted until late the third day, when Mrs. Gilbert Tucker's mother came placidly into town and brought the children home.

"Here's the baby, Sarah," she said, as she entered the sitting room. "He's been good all the time. I suppose you've missed him dreadfully."

"Baby?" echoed Mrs. Tucker, blankly. "What baby?"

"Why, our baby! Your baby that I took out home with me?"

"But here's the baby?" and Mrs. Tucker stooped rocking and held it up. "Why, mother, you don't mean it!" she gasped, unable to say more.

"Yes, I do! Whose baby have you got there, Sarah?" cried her mother, anxiously.

"Why, I don't know!" wailed Mrs. Tucker, looking from one child to the other in bewilderment. "Yes, I do, too!" she groaned out, at last. "What will poor Ella Dunbar say to me? It's hers! It must be! I took it, and here I've kept it! I thought it was mine! She was sure it was hers! But I wouldn't give it up. Oh, it is too dreadful! I thought a number of times it didn't seem just like Henry!"

"Ben" was restored to the Dunbar household, and much humiliated, Mrs. Gilbert Tucker transferred her affection to her own small "Henry." The lawsuit did not come off; but the Dunbars still pass the Tuckers without speaking, and the wags of the village have nicknamed both the little fellows "Ben-ry."

"Perhaps the ladies who mobbed me at the baby-show will say that this story is all a miserable fiction, clumsily invented by me to put them in the wrong. None the less, it is the absolute truth, every word of it."

—Youth's Companion.

## FOR SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

What the Nations Might Do to Further a Good Cause.

"There is no country in the world that is doing more than the United States to elevate agriculture and put it on a high scientific plane," remarked a government official who was in the city the other day; "but what we need, and need badly, just at present, is some provision for a post-graduate course for students from our different agricultural colleges—a sort of agricultural West Point, where they could cross the line between theory and practice and form a body from which future college faculties might be chosen. As things are at present," he continued, "these institutions are turning out a lot of young men who are splendidly trained, as far as theoretical knowledge goes, but they don't know how to apply it to practical problems. What I would propose is this: The Department of Agriculture, beyond all question, the finest staff of specialists in the world. Let these gentlemen prepare a post-graduate course, open to a certain number of students from the agricultural colleges throughout the country. A few lectures a week, by each wouldn't make serious inroads upon their time, but, in the aggregate, would constitute the finest post-graduate instruction in the world. At the same time the students should be taken on as helpers, and they would emerge thoroughly fitted for practical usefulness. I would have each man devote one year to general work, something that should broaden him out, and then let him select his specialty and put it through two years at that. There should be no charges of any kind for tuition. The department fully recognizes the value of such special training," he continued the speaker, "and to that end the secretary is now trying the experiment of offering scholarships which permit those graduates who secure them to enter the different bureaus as assistants under the experts in charge. About forty scholarships have been given out, and the scheme is working first rate, although, of course, it hasn't the elements of usefulness that a regularly organized post-graduate government academy would possess. When the scholarship idea was first suggested, some time ago, it met with considerable opposition from the scientists in the service. They argued that they might be undermined in their positions by the very men they had instructed; but since then it has been so clearly demonstrated that politics has nothing whatever to do with the personnel of the Department of Agriculture (that the objection is, for a number of reasons, very interesting and important. It has fully demonstrated, among other things, that the training received at even the best of our agricultural colleges does not fit a graduate for immediate work in the field. I am told by several of the leading men in the department that their student helpers are of no real assistance until after the second year of their apprenticeship. Prior to that time they are fully occupied learning to apply theory to fact. There is a continuous demand for competent instructors on the part of the agricultural colleges, and if we had a great government university such as I suggest, it would furnish a magnificent body of men from which to draw. The fact is being seriously considered at Washington, and I wouldn't be surprised to see it laid before the next Congress."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## A Simple Life.

The main duties of a wife, according to a traveller in Central Africa, are the cultivation and preparation of the food of her husband and children.

She has to do all the housework, and this generally occupies the morning and forenoon. On her return she has to wash and pound the chikanga seeds into ufa which is the staple food, and pay attention to the brewing of pombe (native beer). When the ufa is cooked, so little does her lord and master appreciate all this work, so little does he even care for her, that she may not share his meal, but wait patiently for what he may leave, or if he has not left enough, wait till he has finished eating before she may cook some for herself. Such a thing as women and girls cutting out of the same pot as men and boys is never known.

## Searchlight Fish.

Many deep sea fish carry searchlights. One species, called the chiasmodon, emits a strong, white light. Another glows with a rich, golden light, like a small incandescent lamp, while yet another carries a lantern on its head and emits bright green rays.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The game of baseball has been killed by those whose interest it is to promote it.

Philadelphia's increase in population, since 1890, shows up at 246,733. The old town is not so very slow, after all.

Italy's dueling record for last year shows 2,400 meetings and 289 fatalities. They do those things so differently in France.

It is to be hoped that when the Belgian hare shall have become our chief food the courage of our armies may not be affected by it.

Poet Laureate Austen has given evidence of his tender regard for the widowed Queen of Italy by extending his condolences in prose.

Kipling's "Absent-minded Beggar" has been translated into Italian as "The Absent-minded Mendicant." That is what may be termed poetic license.

Sheep raising is one of the most important industries in New Mexico, and this territory ranks first in that line, there being 7,000 more sheep here than in the next largest sheep-holding state.

It would seem that Sweden has rather queer ideas touching the punishment of murderers, inasmuch as she has just sent out of that country a man who had killed nine people and threatened to kill more.

Whether meat or vegetables is the best subsistence for humanity is a live question today. It would seem that diversity would be the most agreeable. However, life can be sustained on either, states the St. Louis Star.

It is not often that a patient gets paid for taking a prescription, but a distinguished lecturer before the British Medical Association, submits one that not only costs nothing, but which, in every instance, the patient is paid for taking. He says hard work is sure cure for the majority of nervous ailments.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is 12,000,000,000. To print these requires 24,240 tons of paper, or 1,749,977,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest presser 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly fifty miles high.

The Boston Journal says: "Think of a banking house in this city earning only \$6.25 in a single day! The 'street' must be as dull as the ordinary English novel. Extremes mark financing. Probably that I saw a house with a sign of 'even \$75,000, some day next winter.' In all things it is the average that counts."

As an indication of the slowness of the methods of the British war office the case of a special Indian medal for service rendered in 1854, which date will be inscribed upon it, is cited. The medal has just been ordered struck by the war office for William Sheppard, who has waited forty-six years for the mark of distinction which he had earned in his youth.

There is every probability that early in next year the site of the Australian Federal capital will be decided, and competitive plans for laying it out invited. The idea is that it should be one of the finest cities of its kind in the world, enjoying a salubrious climate and possessing beautiful surroundings. Only the public buildings will be constructed at the cost of the commonwealth, all others being left to private enterprise.

The suicide of a French private soldier, and of a sergeant of the same regiment within a few days has caused Colonel Clinchmont to issue a remarkable order of the day. The colonel tells his regiment that the suicide of a soldier is desertion, the abandonment of his post, flight before the enemy. It is a very eloquent appeal to the soldierly pride of the men and should prove effective in deterring them from following the example of the two unfortunates.

Encouraging reports of experiments with Bellinaz's yellow fever serum come from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Patients treated with this serum are said to show a great improvement, being quickly relieved of the most distressing features of the malady. While medical men will not hesitate to apply the serum in all cases, they will be slow to accept it as a cure. Every remedy must prove its efficacy for a long period and under varied circumstances before its place can be made secure in medical practice.

The capacity of the great electric power plant established on the American side of Niagara Falls is to be doubled. The work is now in progress. Possibly an enlargement of the plan on the Canadian side will follow. It is certainly within the range of the possibilities of the next ten years that the entire volume of the waterfall will be diverted for the transformation of its energy into electricity. If so, one of the world's greatest natural wonders will thus become extinguished in obedience to the demands of this utilitarian age.

The London Christian World says that Dr. Johnson, the Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, was recently called upon in the line of his duty to consecrate an addition to a cemetery. Through some blunder of the local officials, however, he consecrated the portion which was to be used for the burial of those not members of the Anglican church. The question now before churchmen is whether the spiritual benefits of the act of consecration will adhere to the ground actually consecrated or to that which the bishop intended to consecrate.

There is one very important fact in connection with the Anarchist movement in Great Britain. The policy of the bomb and the stiletto has been declared by British Anarchists to be absolutely inapplicable as far as that country is concerned. They justify their new abroad in Russia, Italy and Spain on account of the tremendous despotism, military and otherwise, in those countries. Consequently the statement that the assassination of the King of Italy was made with the assent of the "London committee" is absolutely ridiculous. There is no such body, states a London correspondent in the New York Tribune.

The department of agriculture is securing good stocks of the best varieties of European and African macaroni wheats and Hungarian bread wheats, which it expects will furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni manufacturing industry in the United States. The experiment also is expected to create a demand for the production of the macaroni wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted. Formerly all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe. But recently macaroni manufacturers have been established in this country.

A colonial correspondent of the London Times has little use for Tommy Atkins as a soldier. He says: "Taking him all round in South Africa the poor infantry Tommy Atkins may be considered a failure. It is not his own particular fault, but rather the fault of circumstances, red tape, regulations, insular prejudices, and so on. Let one little screw, one frail buckle go wrong and he is done for. He must be fed; it is necessary that he should be clothed, washed, drilled at the sound of the bugle. I met an officer the other day who prided himself that his company was in skirmishing order, exactly four paces apart, when opposed to Boer sharpshooters; and his gallant company came out of action decimated, but not dismayed."

The report for 1899 of the United States commission of fish and fisheries contains an interesting article on the feasibility of introducing oysters and other marine species into the Great Salt Lake. H. P. Moore was deputed by the commission to make a series of experiments, and after having done so he reports as follows: "The main body of the lake and a large part of its shores are entirely unfit for the introduction of marine animals of economic value, owing to the high salinity of the water. The proportional constitution of the saline contents of the water of Great Salt Lake is not vastly different from that of salt water. Great Salt Lake is not, and not alkaline. The physiological effect of its waters upon organisms placed therein probably would not seriously differ from that of sea water, were it not for its high density; but to attempt to introduce fishes or other marine animals into water having a specific gravity of 1.108, when they have become adapted by nature to a density of but 1.025, would be an utter waste of effort."

Much the same objection is made in the west to the Japanese immigrants as to the Chinese. Like the latter, they are cheap workers and cheap rivers, and have the same disregard of sanitary requirements. In Portland, Ore., for instance, as told by the Oregonian of Portland, the Japanese colony lives in buildings that have been deserted by the whites, so economizing space that the room that formerly sheltered two whites now properly sheltered ten or thirty of the little men of the Orient. A two-story building is converted into four stories, as the little workers have no need of so many cubic feet of air. A system of wide shelves, upon which mattresses and cheap quilts have been placed, permits of crowds sleeping together. These shelves also serve as lounging-places during the day, where smoking and conversation may be carried on in apparent comfort. In the little cribs of kitchens on the ground floor, two or three cooks prepare the meals for the boarders. The diet, consists mainly of rice and vegetables, flavored with a very little fat pork. Each Jap is given his ration on one plate, for which he pays the landlord twenty cents per day. A big wooden tank, capable of holding five or six Japs at a time, is used as a bath-tub, as economy in the use of water is also a part of Japanese methods.

Humberts Truly Royal Stalls.

Our Rome correspondent writes: "The late King kept in Rome 300 horses, in two immense stables, each horse having an average value of £100. It is estimated that they cost their royal owner four shillings each a day, or £21,880 a year. They make a fine show in their splendid and beautifully kept stables, but it must be said that that is about all they were kept for, as the King did not ride more than seven or eight favorites, and the Queen as many more. King Humbert was devoted to his stud and paid the stables a daily visit. Each stall used to be inspected and each horse petted and fed with sugar. King Humbert was very fond of driving about the city of Rome, and as his servants wore a dark livery in no way distinctive it is said that the only way strangers could distinguish the King was by his magnificent horses."

A Half Pound Insect.

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ABOUT 100 FEET OF SNAKE.

The Estimated Length of a Serpent Whose Petrified Head and Tail Have Been Found.

In ages gone by there were snakes in Colorado perhaps 100 feet in length. Curator Will C. Ferrell, of the State Historical Society, considers himself at liberty to make this statement, as the result of recent discoveries made in the vicinity of Florence. A huge monster has been discovered which proves beyond peradventure the snake story. Near Florence, W. F. McGee, of Victor, found part of the petrified body of one colossal snake. The prehistoric reptile had a head fully the size of a ham and about the same shape. The exceptionally large eyes are placed as are those of an ordinary snake. The stone head is 33x38 inches. A piece of the stone foot wall, which is 36 inches long, indicates that the reptile must have been 30 inches in circumference. Masters seems to think that this particular snake was a young one, not fully developed. In that case those of the same family fully grown would be larger and much longer. In sending to Governor Thomas the description of this important discovery Masters says that he will forward a sketch as soon as possible. Ferrell was asked by Governor Thomas to use every means at his disposal to secure the specimen at once, together with as many others from the same locality as possible. Curator Ferrell thinks that as the ossified head was found in the sandstone strata there must be more specimens near at hand. These he will at once secure, if possible, and will add them to the State collection. Masters' letter to Governor Thomas, which sets forth the first vague and uncertain facts in this important discovery, is as follows:

"Honored Sir: I have recently found a fossilized specimen of a huge monster of a very singular character, and thinking you were the one most likely to cite me to the proper person for further correspondence in regard to the matter, I would be pleased to have you refer the matter to proper authority and have the enclosed clipping written up in the Republican. If I have time I will send a rough sketch of the find. I think this is something not on record, and should be kept in the State museum."—Denver Republican.

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

Drops Into Recollection a Little Bit Over a Visit to the Old Home.

"Well," said the middle-aged man, "I've been down home again on my usual summer visit and had the greatest time this year ever. In fact as time goes by the old spot seems dearer and dearer, and recollections tend to pile up little things to which once I never gave a second thought, appeal me more and more."

"On the day I got there, this time, we had our custards for dinner. Beautiful, they were, too; I have never tasted any cup custards such as mother makes; and these were the best of her making, rich and delightful, as always."

"But there was something wrong about mine, somehow; what I couldn't at first make out; the custard was simply delicious, but there was something wrong somewhere; and presently I discovered what it was and I said to mother:

"Mother."

"What is it, Melancthon?" she says, and I says:

"It's the most beautiful custard I ever tasted, but you've given it to me in a cup with a handle on it."

"Well, don't you want it in a cup with a handle on it, Melancthon?" she says.

"Why, don't you remember, I says, 'that when we used to have cup custards I always used to get the cup with the broken handle?'"

"So you did, Melancthon, so you did," she said, and that was all she said; but I am sure you can guess what she did."

"The next day we had cup custards again; and when they came around, lo, the cup that mine was in was a cup without a handle. The fractured surface of a sharp and jagged remnant of it that remained, projecting from the side of the cup, was fresh and bright; it had not, on this cup, been browned over, as the broken handle on the other had been, with the heat of many bakings; but still it was the old cup come back again. And when I had finished the custard in it and had grasped the cup around with one hand and held it up, and scraped the inside of it until I had got the very last speck and then had licked the spoon, I felt my youth come back again in childhood's happy home."—New York Sun.

The Art of Swimming.

When one wants to swim with the back up, it is necessary to make some effort to keep the head up, for most of its bulk must then be above the surface in order to breathe. If is the arm which do this part of the work, not the legs, as is so often believed. It is a common error for inexperienced swimmers to suppose that all of their progress is due to the efforts of the arms, and that the feet are used simply to support the weight. On the contrary, it is almost exactly the opposite way, and the prevalence of this misconception by women accounts frequently for their inability to swim rapidly. Many of them simply dip their legs straight up and down after they have learned to support themselves in the water, and then wonder that their arms become so tired and that they make so little progress as compared with their masculine friends. —J. P. Parrot, in Harper's Bazar.

Owing to the existence of bubonic plague in Smyrna the importation of furs, rugs and second-hand rugs from that port to the United States has been prohibited. This is the first time a plague scare has helped California.

PENCIL AND PAPER.

They Form a Child's Truest Form of Every-day Diversion.

Some pads, a box of crayons, foolscap paper and old picture books which are not too good to be embellished by childish artists, and liberty to draw anything the children please, will assist little people in their leisure hours. The use of such tools teaches a child neatness and development. In Mrs. Louise Hogan's interesting volume, "A Study of a Child," she observes how progressive in the case of the little one there described was the skill used in using paper and pencil. Many mothers are too occupied with other things to keep a record of their children's early artistic efforts, and not every little one who uses pencil and paper is destined in after life to become a great painter or artist, but the ability to draw, to sketch, to show what one sees with the eye by the work of the trained fingers, adds a distinct joy to life.

Children need a great deal of variety. By simply keeping them happy and busy they are often saved from fits of temper and crossness which leave them exhausted and precipitate endless controversies. For the tempests in the nursery, which sometimes raise havoc there, the mother and the teacher and sometimes the nurse are responsible, rather than the little ones, who are so responsive to gentleness and so willing to be good if only they are happy. There is a great deal of difference, of course, in the innate ability of children to employ themselves. One small person finds engagements and occupations for himself, and rarely comes with the baffling question, "What shall we do now?" Another is dependent on the suggestions of those about him. There are children who even in the nursery show that they are born to rule, while there are others who are born to follow.

The withdrawal of an amusement when it ceases to be interesting is desirable, and children should not be forced to write or draw, or compelled to keep on with a distasteful pursuit for which there is no occasion. The homely game of goblinks is liked by many little ones, but if they are very small some older persons should be present, that ink spots may not come upon face, hands and clothing. The goblink is a picture made by letting a single drop of ink fall upon a sheet of paper and then folding over the paper; the ink runs in very droff shapes and forms, about which the mother may easily weave an entertaining story. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

About Crow Indians.

The Crow Indians are gradually dying out, chiefly from contagious diseases. There is but little intemperance among them. It is a crime to sell liquor to an Indian, or to bring it upon the reservation, and the law is strictly enforced, therefore they are not in the habit of drinking except when they wander off the reservation. But there is a great deal of tuberculosis, scrofula and such diseases. These are the causes of many of the deaths. There were twenty-two cases of small pox on the reservation last year, but none of them was fatal. The census of the tribe has just been taken, showing a total of 1,941, or 51 less than last year. The year before the number fell off thirty, and that has been the average decrease for several years. The landlord at the hotel near the reservation says that for several years all his vegetables and hay have been furnished him by an Indian named Stups, who has a good garden and produces good crops. When Indians come into the agency they usually take their meals at the hotel, sometimes fifty or sixty a day, but the landlord says there is no money in feeding them, because they eat so much. He has to pay fifteen and seventeen cents a pound for meats, and every Indian will eat a pound or more at a meal. They are passionately fond of ice cream, and nearly every day several call at the hotel to inquire if it is to be served at dinner. If so they stay. If not they come again.

Italy's Iron Crown.

In accordance with King Victor's orders, the iron crown was taken from the chapel in the cathedral at Monza, where it is kept, and set on the coffin of his father. This precious old crown symbolizes the Italian royal power. For twelve centuries the Italian Kings were crowned with it. A tradition accepted by the Roman Church tells that the rough iron circle forming the inside is one of the nails used in the crucifixion of our Lord, which Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, found in the Holy Land. The outside of the crown is of purest gold, set with twenty-four gems. It is a precious example of Byzantine work. As, however, it belongs to the State, because of some ancient rights, the Cathedral of Monza is entrusted with its keeping. The priests of the cathedral who transferred it were escorted by officers, and a solemn service took place before the masters of ceremonies, in state dress, received it. As soon as it was set on the coffin, Queen Margherita and Helen and the Princesses kissed it respectfully, as it is considered a holy relic. The crown will be taken to Rome for the funeral, and will then be returned to Monza, whence it has been removed only on three occasions. In 1805, for Napoleon's coronation; in 1858, for the crowning of Ferdinand of Austria, who then transferred it to Vienna, and in 1878, for Victor Emmanuel's burial. —London Telegraph's Rome Letter.

Lucky Chair Boys.

The chair boys of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in accordance with ancient custom, have the right to claim 5 shillings as "spurs money" from any military man wearing his spurs in church during service.

Oklahoma now has a population of about four hundred thousand.